grant of Rs. 2,500 for the uplift of the depressed classes in Cranganur. I do not think any explanation is necesssry.

Demand put and agreed to.

26. XXI—Medical—Rs. 2,74,746.

President.—The next Demand is XXI—Medical.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—Sir, I rise to move the House for a grant of Rs. 2,74,746 under XXI—Medical. In presenting the medical budget before this House I have always felt myself like Daniel before the den of lions. But witnessing as you do the great amenities which the medical service afford the sick population of the state I hope you will not have any hesitation in passing the demand. Sir, in the budget presented now there is an increase of 33,000 compared with the revised budget of the present year, which you will observe is evidently due to the growing development and expansion of the Medical Department which must necessarily entail increased expenditure. If you refer to page 11 of the printed budget you will observe that under receipts the net income derived by this department shows an unprecedented figure due to the income derived from the much criticised departments of the General Hospital, namely, the X-Ray and the Pay Wards. The X-Ray during the year has produced a revenue of Rs. 2,000 and the Pay Wards during the four months that it has been in operation has produced a net income of Rs. 1,090. This is a special feature unprecedented in medical budgets of past years. I do not wish to encroach upon the time of the House with any preliminary explanation of the figures because in the total cuts before us we have to dis-suss, I think, every aspect of the budget and the administration of the department will be threshed out. I shall be most glad to explain to the House if any elucidation of the figures is necessary.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—May I know for information when this House criticised about the Pay Wards?

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—It has been much criticised, very much criticised indeed!

Dr. A. G. Menon.—No word was uttered about the Pay Wards. Only we criticised the expenditure for the large building and not about the establishment of the Pay Wards.

President.—You may remember that the Government came in for a grant of Rs. 40,000 and only Rs. 20,000 was voted by the House.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—I may say for the information of the House that it was at our suggestion that the Pay Ward was opened.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—That is quite true.

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President.—The criticism was only with regard to the expenditure on building.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Sir, it was said that we were against the establishment of the Pay Wards. It is not a correct statement, Sir. In fact I brought this before the notice of the House.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—May I know, Sir, in addition to the demand already made by the Hon'ble Member what further amounts he has budgetted in the other departments for his department? For his department, how much more money he has got budgetted for buildings, etc?

President.—Mr. Salem asks what are the public works necessary for the Medical Department and how much money has been budgetted. Is that information forthcoming? Have you taken the figures?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—Altogether 31 thousand rupees.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Only that?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—Yes, only that.

Motion No. 1.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 26,028 for Nursing and Midwives by Rs. 10.*

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Sir, I have tabled this token cut of Rs. 10 for the purpose of calling attention to the discriminating policy that is adopted with reference to nursing in the general hospital. There are Indian ladies, nurses (*Hear, hear*) as well as Italian or some foregin nurses employed there. The emoluments given to these nurses differ very widely, as to show a racial discrimination. The time has come when we feel that in this country all racial discriminations of any kind must be done away with (*Hear, hear*). Every one must be treated on a level. Our status and position must be raised and for that purpose I have tabled this motion. There is no reason why any lady because she happens to be an Indian should not be paid as much as those who devote their entire life to charity. I don't ask that the others should be cut down. They are entitled for what they are worth. But Government cannot make a distinction between the two, particularly in an Indian State and therefore I wish to call attention to that fact. Of course the amount paid to the nurses, the Hon'ble Member himself knows and if he can justify that he may do so.

President.—Anybody else wishing to speak?

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—Sir, the disparity between the pay given to the Indian nurses and the allowance paid to the Italian sisters I may say, is chiefly due to the difference in education and training, to the difference in physical and

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mental capacity and to the difference in the ideals of service and duty. Perhaps the Member is not aware that the Italian sisters are not getting any pay but only getting a subsistence allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem. Their confreres in British service are getting a pay of Rs. 100 to 200 rupees in British Hospitals and following as they do the dictates of their order they are doing the work gratuitously and not for pay. It is only a curious derogatory remark passed by a Member of this House who always finds occasions of controversy when no controversy exists.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I rise to a point of order.

President.—That is a personal remark.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—He must withdraw it under the rules. I have got a right of reply. I think my Hon'ble Member,—

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—My Hon'ble Member!

Mr. A. B. Salem.—The Hon'ble Member has completely missed the mark. If he said something out of charity I would have been very glad. My Hon'ble Member—as Legislative Council Member I am part of the Government, I consider that Government consists of the Executive and the Legislative body.

President.—I think you can say my Hon'ble Member. What is wrong in it, I don't understand. But you corrected yourself.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—What can I do? They wanted the correction and I made the correction. In spite of that the ordinary term comes in. The point that I raise was why a discriminating subsistence allowance exists. (*Hear, hear.*) Why do you think that what is given as subsistence allowance is not pay and what is pay is not subsistence allowance. (*Hear, hear*) The emoluments or allowances, call it whatever you please, are for the subsistence of the recipients. If you were to say that the Indian ladies have not the same character as the others, I take very serious exception. (*Hear, hear*).

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—Did I say that? I never did.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—The Hon'ble Member said, Sir, by dint of their character, manner of their service they are entitled to much more and by dint of their education. These are ladies, I say, far more able bodied.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—No.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—If that is not so, in the art of nursing if you were appointing those who have no education from the country, whose fault is it? Have you advertised for sufficiently educationally qualified people? Did you not get applications? That is the question. What is the difference? The difference

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I can see is only the difference in colour and we don't want colour prejudices to be perpetuated in this country (*Hear, hear.*) What is the reason? Mine was a harmless proposition. Were you to give an allowance to the mission and had avoided that difficulty I would not have raised that point here. When you give and take monthly acquittances for the allowance paid to them, then the rub comes. Were you to contribute something to the mission and the mission sends half a dozen, I would not have raised the point at all. I wanted to do away with distinctions and discriminations under the pale of the Government. That is all. My learned friend went on to say that I was making remarks which are derogatory to myself. I think I have risen a hundred times higher in tabling this motion and in drawing attention to the fact that racial distinctions should not exist in our State. That is all what I have to say.

President.—Do you want to divide the House on this motion?

Mr. A. B. Salem.—No. The Government must take note of the fact.

The motion was, with leave, withdrawn.

Motion No. 2.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 37,886 for clerks, compounder, X-ray attender, etc, by Re. 1.*

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Sir, I wish to know how the income from the X-Ray department is divided exactly, before I proceed.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—50% to the Government and 50% to the staff.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—How is that 50% divided further?

President.—To the staff how is it divided?

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—I don't know exactly. I think it is 30, 15 and 5.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Who distributes it, Sir?

Diwan Bahadur Dr. Verghese.—It is distributed according to the Government order.

President.—You are not supposed to carry all these things. See whether you can be helped by anybody.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—25% goes to the Radiologist, 15% to the assistant and 10% to the menial staff.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Who is the Radiologist?

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—Doctor Tharian Verghese.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—And who is the assistant?

Diwan Bahadur Dr. Verghese.—Koshi Mathew.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—May I know, Sir, whether Dr. Tharian is in sole charge of the radiological department, or whether the

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assistant is in sole charge, and whether Dr. Tharian is on the supervising staff?

Diwan Bahadur Dr. Verghese.—He is in charge of the department, and he is rewarded.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—My question has not been answered. My question has been whether you put the assistant surgeon or the sub-assistant surgeon in sole charge of that work and Doctor Tharian is supervising that work or whether Doctor Tharian is doing the main work?

President.—He is the Radiologist and Koshi Mathew is the assistant. Suppose you ask what is the work of the head clerk and that of the 2nd clerk. They have got their respective works.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—The question is I saw from the Gazette that Doctor Tharian as Civil Surgeon is in sole charge of so many of the departments all of which he supervises naturally. There will be the female ward, there will be the male ward, there will be the surgical section, there will be the medical section, opthalmic section and so many other sections in the hospital. Each one of them will be in sole charge of somebody while being supervised.

President.—Special portfolios.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—That is why I am asking whether this is taken as a special portfolio or whether he only supervises this as he supervises all the other departments.

President.—This is under his special charge. He was in special charge of the X-Ray department when the Civil Surgeon took charge of the General Hospital. Now proceed.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—May I also know, Sir, whether besides the three hands mentioned by the Hon'ble Member, there are any other hands working in the department.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—In which department?

Mr. A. B. Salem.—X-Ray.

President.—Radiologist, assistant Koshi Mathew and menials.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—How many of them are working?

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—The remaining 10% is distributed to the menials. They are subordinate staff-peon, attender, and a photographer.

President.—Two people share in this 10%.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—5% each? We would like to know whether these work affect the people adversely and therefore this 50% taken from the patients are given to the men working in the department on account of the special danger to which

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they are exposed? Standing on that principle, I want that principle to be extended even to the last man working in the department.

President.— These menial servants ? There is one attender.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I have no knowledge.

President.—You must have some knowledge that there is something wrong.

Mr. A B. Salem.—I want to have a knowledge of the administration. Why should they suspect ?

President.—You go into the minute details.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—There were some rumours afloat that these poor people do not get enough. Therefore, I put these questions.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—Which poor people? There are only two others. I should like to know what that rumour is. There are only two others, the assistant and the attender.

President.—All of them are paid in accordance with the Government order published in the Gazette.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Gazette did not publish how that 50% is distributed. I am very careful in making statements. 50% will go to the staff, it was stated. I want to know how that 50% is being actually distributed. Now we have got information that 25% goes to Tharian, 15% goes to Koshi Mathew, the assistant and 10% to the photographer and attender. How that 10% goes is the question.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—The photographer gets 7% and the servant gets 3%.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—I wish to make a general remark in connection with the subject. That is about X-Ray.

President.—Do you want the motion to be discussed ?

Dr. A. R. Menon.—I am entitled to discuss the motion before the House,

President.—He has not moved. He is only on the information stage.

He must make up his mind as to whether he wishes to move

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I formally move this token cut for the purpose of calling attention to the radiological department and for the purpose of discussing the department concerned.

President.—What is the point that you want to raise by this motion ?

Mr. A. B. Salem.—A discussion upon all that has taken place in the radiological department.

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President.—There must be some point. What is it ?

Mr. A. B. Salem.—The distribution of the amount.

President.—You object to the distribution of the amount.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Sir, it is said here that out of the total revenue collected by the X-Ray department 50% is divided among the doctors concerned or among the radiologist and his assistants. This is a novel principle introduced in a Government Department of allowing the medical men to take a share of the revenue that is given to the hospital or collected by the hospital. The point advanced is that this is a very dangerous task and, therefore, they may be allowed to take a share. Midwifery is a much more dangerous task, surgery is a very dangerous task, grappling a murderer is a dangerous task. If danger is the criterion for allowing Government officials to receive money, then I submit it ought to be extended to the various departments. Do you not see, by this method of inducing medical men to get a share, that you may be tempted, human nature being what it is, that you may be tempted unnecessarily? I don't refer to any person. I am speaking of the weakness of the human nature, that they are tempted to take money unnecessarily for the X-Ray photos because the more photos taken the better for themselves. That is the second point I wanted to give. The third point is, since a person is specially deputed in the X-Ray department, before the foundation stone was laid, the radiologist was appointed in the State, no foundation stone was laid for the institute at the time, such being the case, why in the name of common sense the person who has been deputed, who has been trained for this department, was placed in charge of the whole General Hospital? That is a point Government should answer. Do you mean to tell me that one single surgeon is enough to carry on the work of the General Hospital? You are wasting public money by appointing two or three civil surgeons.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—Is the discussion in order, Sir?

Dr. A. R. Menon.—I am saying that the X-Ray department is not properly managed, and the reason why I say it is not properly managed, I shall point out.

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—But the motion was with regard to the distribution of the amount.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—I am saying that money is given to a person who is not entitled to it.

President.—Why do you go into the general discussion?

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Then only I can say that these two persons' time is engaged fully with other work. Therefore, he cannot have done this work for which he is deputed. That is

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another point. When you have got such work, when the whole work is thrust upon the person and that person is supposed to do the major portion of the work of the X-Ray department, all I can say, is this state of affairs is neither creditable to this department, I am sorry to make that statement, nor creditable to us. I want the Government to be above such criticism which this House will offer to the Government. The Government have understood that, so far as some of us are concerned, you will never be spared if we have any suspicion that you are doing anything for your self interest.

President.—You cannot address personally like this. You said you or your son.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—You did not hear what I have said.

President.—Did he not say you and your son?

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—You are self-interested. That is what he said.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—I have been guilty of this, and you were warning; but this time I did not commit myself to that. All I want is, it is the 11th time I tell the Government, that you should not give us a cause for that complaint because it is inconsistent with your dignity and inconsistent to our self-respect to come and repeat this statement year in and year out.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—May I know on a point of information whether this practice exists anywhere else and whether the radiologist in the General Hospital is given any such share in Madras or Travancore?

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—I just only copy the practise that is in vogue in Madras or Travancore.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—If that is so, the bottom of this argument goes. I suppose the Madras Government as well as the Travancore Government and perhaps other Governments who employed radiologists must have realised that it was a dangerous employment. May I know if there is any foundation in the aspersion cast on medical men, by a medical man, that the practice of such division of profits tends to induce them to ask patients where more photos taken than necessary. I, as a lawyer, think such an aspersion unfair.

President.—Are you not a lawyer yourself?

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Yes and I would not make such a statement against my profession. I should like to know whether that sort of thing is in vouge in the profession of the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—Never.

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—Only on a point of information I should like to know whether the radiologists in Madras and Travancore are not given special leave also for the danger they are facing.

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Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—We are not in possession of definite information.

President.—Do you want to press the motion to a division?

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I would now state that the system of sharing money came about under special agreement in the General Hospital. The radiologist was brought from home rather England and he came on certain specific stipulations for a number of years and the Government was bound to carry it out. But in our State when we appoint a person the thing is different.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Do you mean our radiologist?

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Government brought him.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Whatever it be I am coming upon a principle. Don't interrupt me. You have no right.

President.—Let him finish his reply.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I have no reply.

President.—Don't mind his interruptions.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—A special gentleman came out under a special agreement and his agreement must be adhered to. But when we are appointing a medical officer specially for radiology and pay for full radiologist's work why should we give further remuneration? The further remuneration must go to the hospital funds. If we have not appointed a gentleman as a radiologist—as a specialist in that department—then I can understand some other arrangements or some other agreement being come to. But we have been told in this House that a special doctor who understood X-Ray and radiology was appointed as a radiologist even before the department was opened. Otherwise the services may not have been secured. We are paying him for that work. No further amount can be given and as was pointed out by my Hon'ble Member for Trichur, there will be that temptation arising. I don't say the present people are tempted. I cannot say anything of that sort. There is the risk. Why should the Government take the risk? If the pay is not adequate, enhance the pay.

President.—Is it to be put to the votes?

Mr. A. B. Salem.—The Government is to decide the matter. Whatever we decide the Government can upset. I don't press it to a division.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—It is not only in X-Ray but in the King Institute for examining specimens of blood and making into vaccines the same rule holds good and only yesterday I had a communication from the Principal of the Medical College of Madras, where an assistant surgeon from

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this State who was sent for special training in Bacteriology and we pay a special fee of Rs. 50 per mensem for giving him training, in which I observed that half of that amount goes to the professor who teaches him and gives the training. That is the practice in vogue not only in the X-Ray but in the King Institute. Further, in post graduate training, medical graduates in the Maternity hospital, of the prescribed fee, half goes to the professor.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—We need not copy bad things. We need copy only good things.

The motion was, with leave, withdrawn.

Motion No. 3.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Wariar.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,00,000 for cost of medicine, instruments, etc., by Re. 1.*

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—I want some information. You have budgetted nearly a lakh of rupees for medicine and instruments. May I know whether you purchase any of the medicine and instruments made in India? Is any portion of it spent for purchasing medicine made in India?

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—Yes. A part of this is spent for local purchases, like castor oil.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Very good medicine.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—Turpentine, rectified spirit. A very large amount is paid to the Trichur Distillery and for various other drugs. For castor oil we are spending more than Rs. 1,500 a year.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Were you not getting tinctures, etc., from Calcutta? Are you continuing it now?

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—I promised, for the sake of economy and cheapness, to get medicines from this laboratory one year. But my friend, the Hon'ble Member for Trichur, criticises most severely saying that it was inert. That is Dada's medicines.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—On a point of order. It is a serious mistake. I never mentioned his name. I mentioned the Company's name because he came to me and asked. I am not taking exception to my statement. Please don't mention the name of the Company. They may claim damages, from the Chief Medical Officer as well as from myself. You may criticise. But never mention the name of the firm. I was very careful.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—And I have given it up from last year. I adopted a cheaper method, a more economical method.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Were the medicines good?

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—They will be good in their way.

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Dr. A. G. Menon.—Then just to satisfy a Member of this House, why have you stopped this?

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—Not under that apprehension.

Dr. A G. Menon.—That was what you told us.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—No. For the sake of more economy and for a better method.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Are you not continuing the same economy? You were getting medicines, tinctures from Calcutta.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—No. It is a mistake.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—So that you say you are more economical.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—A more economical method is adopted.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—I cannot understand you, Sir. Please explain it. More economy in which way?

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—I get a pure concentrated tincture from England and mixes it with rectified spirit made in our own distillery, which I get free of duty, thus diluting it. Here the mixture is more economical and much cheaper than what we get from Calcutta.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Can't you get concentrated solutions of tinctures?

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—English medicines got from England are better.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—My object is to draw the attention of the Government to the necessity of purchasing only indigenous medicines as far as possible. I do not say that you should sacrifice efficiency. I understand that a large number of medicines are manufactured in India and they are also as good as any other. They compare favourably with any other medicines brought from any other place. I understand that the Hon'ble Member for Medicine is spending only an infinitesimally small portion of the amount alloted, for purchasing medicines manufactured in India. I, therefore, request the Government, hereafter at least, to purchase medicines made in India as far as possible.

President.—Do you want to press?

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—I don't want to press.

The motion was considered withdrawn.

Motion No. 4.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,46,000 for dietary charges, bedding and clothing, medicines, etc., by Rs. 46,000.*

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Mr. A. B. Salem.—Sir, I rise to move the reduction of Rs. 1,46,000, under supplies by 46,000 to one lakh. I have tabled this substantial cut for the purpose of economising expenditure. It would be seen, that from year to year we budget for bedding and clothing and I would like to ask the Hon'ble Member in charge whether clothing and bedding must be renewed in the hospitals annually, whether bedding cannot be made to stand for a number of years in the hospital, whether the old bedding and clothing should be always scrapped, or replaced by new supplies annually. I ask whether every year all the old beddings and the old clothings are completely destroyed and new purchases for the year is made? Why are the old clothings destroyed? Why cannot old clothing be made to last at least two or three years? I can understand, being a hospital some part of the clothing may have to be destroyed. I wish to know what the system is? And then, Sir, whether bedding and clothing include cots and bedsteads, as it is.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—No.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Whether they include mattresses?

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—Yes.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Whether mattresses are changed every year?

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—No.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Then I say there is no justification for the recurring charge of 12,000 every year for these two items, bedding and clothing.

Then coming to medicine and instruments we have been managing in this hospital in times, when Ernakulam was more malarial and was more diseased, and when Ernakulam had not a good water-supply like the present, when Ernakulam had not so much medical and sanitary department, with Rs. 66,000. The explanation my Hon'ble Member would give would be that the number of patients attending the hospital have increased. But that would not hold good. Because in the case of instruments and bedding and clothing, only the inpatients can be catered. The others would take stock medicines from the dispensaries, where a medical officer has to attend to a large number of patients giving not even half a minute to a patient; it is not possible. One officer is there to deal with 300 to 400 patients in a morning of 3 hours! How many minutes can he give to each, how many compounders can he employ possibly to make the elaborate preparations or prescriptions of medicines? So stock medicines have be given. From this large increase it appears to my mind that they are taking stock medicines.

President.—When I call time, you will say "I was interrupted".

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Mr. A. B. Salem.—Excepting for that, therefore, this substantial reduction is an economising measure and nothing else.

President.—I would point out that you have exceeded five minutes.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—We don't destroy all the old bedding and clothing every year. Neither do we make all the necessary bedding and clothing for all the patients every year. I shall say only one word about bedding and clothing. After all you know, that bedding and clothing used by patients get dirty and worn out much sooner as they have to be washed so many times. They won't last so many years or even two or three years. Generally by the end of the year the older clothing, blankets and everything go into rags. It is not like a household; it is patients' wear. And should I go into all these details ? Unnecessary details? If a large outlay of Rs. 12,000 is invested then I would not ask for bedding and clothing two or three years. As a mtter of fact old and worn out articles are replaced every year. No one will say that there is a surplus a surfeit of these things.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—May I know, Sir, whether Rs. 10,000 is sufficient for all the hospitals ? The Hon'ble Member mentioned Rs. 10,000

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—Yes. Rs. 10,000 is sufficient for all the hospitals in the State. That is all I think.

President.—The details are all minor ones, and you need not take the trouble of replying for all these things.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I have asked about the instruments, and I have noted it on the back of the token motion.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—Instruments we want every year. The Hon'ble Member does not know that a knife will not be so sharp at the end of the year and that is the case with several instruments. We handle them daily and the cutting instruments require replacement; only a few instruments are likely to be changed every year. And there are other perishable instruments and appliances which require replacement. So we do not go in every year for the same set of instruments. Occasionally, instruments are bought; and no one will say that we have got a surfeit of instruments ; and we have not got here all the latest appliances we see in other hospitals. We are attempting to get them but with the limited supply of money at our disposal, we have to be contented with what we can manage to get.

The motion was, with leave, withdrawn.

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Motion No. 5.

Mr. K. Mohamed Seethi.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,300 for stipends and scholarships by Re. 1.*

Mr. K. Mohamed Seethi.—On a point of information, may I know whether there is any Muslim student in the Madras medical college who is holding a State scholarship?

President.—Now it has been sanctioned for a Muslim student.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—A scholarship of Rs. 50 has been awarded to the Muslim student.

Mr. K. Mohamed Seethi.—This year?

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—Yes, this year.

Mr. K. Mohamed Seethi.—I know that there was an application this year also but I did not know how it was disposed of. This token cut is intended to request the Government that there should be more sympathy shown in the matter of stipends and scholarships to the Muslim applicants thereof for medical studies. I may bring to the notice of the Government that it is very very seldom that Muslims are found going in for professional studies. As far as the Cochin medical service is concerned there is only the solitary instance of one Muslim Doctor who was entertained in service several years back.

President.—Were there applications from Muslims?

Mr. K. Mohamed Seethi.—There were applications, but Government did not sanction scholarships.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—For the Medical school or the Medical college?

Mr. K. Mohammed Seethi.—For the Medical college. The applicant I have in mind passed his Intermediate and joined the M. B. B. S. class. He was one of the first batch of students from our State to go up for that course.

President.—In which class is he now?

Mr. K. Mohamed Seethi.—He is in the fourth year class. He applied for a scholarship in two consecutive years, but it was refused to him. That case is really responsible for my tabling this cut.

President.—Anyhow one man has got it. Be satisfied with it now.

Mr. K. Mohamed Seethi.—I say that there should be more sympathy in the matter of extending stipends and scholarships to Muslim students and it is to bring to the notice of the Government that it was not sympathetic towards the application of a student who went up for higher medical studies for the first time in the history our State. If the Government would take note of the fact that Muslim students deserve greater sympathy in the matter of stipends and scholarships, I do not press.

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President.—I do not remember the case of any other Muslim student.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—I do remember one application requesting for the scholarship, and Government refused that request.

The motion was considered withdrawn.

Motion No. 6.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,640 for Rural Dispensaries by Re. 1.*

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—My object in tabling this motion, Sir, is to bring to the attention of the Government the necessity of opening a rural dispensary at Edakkunni. I remember having advocated for one at Ollur. But what was in my mind was Edakkunni, it being more centrally situated. The population of this village has considerably increased. There are a large number of tile factories there where accidents are likely to occur now and then.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—I believe it is Ollur.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—No, Sir. It is Edakkunni. Ollur is only 3 miles from Trichur. If it is Edakkunni it would be a more central place between Trichur, Pudukkad and Cherpu where there are dispensaries now. Most of the factories are at Edakkunni although it is sometimes termed Ollur.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—If Ollur people also say that they want a dispensary.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—No, no. They will be satisfied with one at Edakkunni.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—It is marked Ollur, and Government has already ordered to provide for that in the budget of 1107.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Only in 1107?

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—Not in this year. I am repeating the order passed.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—While we are on this subject, I wish to bring to the notice of the Government that a petition has been pending before them from Thrikkur, an isolated place. During winter it is very difficult to cross the river and it is very thickly populated. It is a very important village unit. It has become still more important by the cart traffic and fire-wood business. A large number of people are living there. There is already a sub-assistant surgeon keeping his dispensary at Pudukkad. A petition has been sent by a large number of people from the place, and it was presumed that the Government would consider. But the reply, it seems, that they got from the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer, was that the greater necessity was for a bridge. If there is a bridge, they could

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easily cross the river. So he safely threw the work on to the P. W. D. Perhaps he thought that the medical work can be very usefully carried out by the P. W. D. But apart from this question, I may state to the Government that the rural dispensary is giving great benefit to the people. I am sorry to say that their case is not represented with that extreme vehemence by the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer in this House. I therefore, take the humble role of representing their case and press upon the Government that allowances and medicines may be given to them sufficiently as they are done in British. I wish that, hereafter, instead of appointing 5 or 6 surgeons in all the Taluks, it would be better to appoint suitable medical men and establish rural dispensaries in various parts.

Mr. A. S. Harihara Ayyar.—Sir, in this connection, I would bring to the notice of the Government, that the village Kairadi is more than 4 miles from Nemmara Hospital and Adipuranta is 6 miles. Kairadi is a congested place where we have only Muhammadan population. There are no buses running through that village for easy conveyance to hospital.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Practically no road.

Mr. A. S. Harihara Ayyar.—At present, the Village Panchayat has opened certain roads, and the road is going to be repaired next year.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—If the road is repaired, it is quite sufficient.

Mr. A. S. Harihara Ayyar.—At present there are no buses running in that line.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—We took our car also.

Mr. A. S. Harihara Ayyar.—Perhaps to secure votes from there. As such the persons there find it very difficult to go to Nemmara hospital and take medical aid. A compounder may be appointed and he may safely be entrusted with medicines in Kairadi and the Nemmara medical man may be ordered to pay 2 visits a weak. The working population cannot spare a single day to go all the way to the Nemmara hospital and take medicine especially during harvest time and rainy season, the malarial seasons of the year. That is a malerial part also. Very many are laid up. I wish to know the sense of the Government.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Since the discussion on this cut has taken to a general turn, I have also a complaint to make. Before going in for more rural dispensaries, I want the existing dispensaries to be given a fair amount of medicine. Without any reflection upon anybody, I would respectfully submit that the quantity of medicine now given to the Government Dispensaries is far far inadequate. We should be more liberal to our

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village folk. I hope the Government will give more medicine to the dispensaries—more to the Government dispensaries and to rural dispensaries. I also urge that the Government must open a few Governmet dispensaries as well as a few aided dispensaries every year in the various parts of the State.

President.—Education and medical are vital.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.— I am sure the Member for Medicine will admit that generally cases coming from villages to the General Hospital will be either hopeless or very near it.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—What about the country physicians?

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.— Well, I was told about a particular dispensary by responsible people that the doctor then confessed that if the medicine were freely to be given to the village folk, he would hardly find his stock fufficient for 2 months of the year.

President.—You are referring to Narakkal.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—It is not Narakkal; I won't name the person. So, it would be useful if the Government give a little more aid to the dispensaries. I don't want to criticise anybody.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—In this connection, I have to draw the attention of the Government to the necessity of opening more Ayurvedic dispensaries in the rural areas. If it is not possible to open more Allopathic Dispensaries, I request that more Ayurvedic dispensaries may be opened in the near future.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—I think Government is in entire sympathy and agreement with the sentiment expressed by the Hon'ble Member for Trippunittura. It is the first step towards improving the present hospital.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Only for the Taluk dispensaries?

President.—He is now referring to the statement made by the Hon'ble Member for Trippunittura.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.— Greater attention will be paid to the point raised by the Hon'ble Member for Trippunittura. As regards the rural dispensaries, that would also engage the attention of the Government. There, I may say that Government will not launch upon a large system of rural dispensaries unless medical men are coming to settle in rural areas.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Oh yes, any number.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—But now and then I got from them requests for transfer to the State service.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—What about the encouragement of the Ayurveda system?

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—I am in entire accord with the improving of the Ayurvedic system.

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President.—What is to be the fate of this motion?

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—I do not press it.

The motion was with leave withdrawn.

The House rose for lunch at 2 p.m. and met again at 3 p. m. with the Deputy President in the Chair.

Motion. No. 7.

Mr. T. K. Nayar.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,640 for Rural Dispensaries by Re.1.*

മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. കെ. നായർ.—കഴിഞ്ഞ കൊല്ലത്തിൽ എന്റെ നിയോജക മണ്ഡലത്തിൽപെട്ട ഒരു മലംപ്രദേശത്തു "ഒരു ഡിസ്പെൻസറി വച്ചുതന്നാൽ കൊള്ളാമെന്നു" അപേക്ഷിച്ചസമയം അതിനെപ്പറ്റി വേണ്ടതുപോലെ ആലോചിക്കാമെന്ന മാത്രം മറുപടി പറഞ്ഞു അതു തള്ളി. പിന്നെ ഒരിക്കൽ അദ്ദേഹത്തെ കണ്ടുസംസാരിച്ചതിൽ മലംപ്രദേശമാകയാൽ ആളെകിട്ടുന്നില്ല, അതുകൊണ്ടാണു താമസമെന്നായിരുന്ന സമാധാനം. ഇപ്പോൾ റൂറൽ ഡിസ്പെൻസറിവച്ചു കാണുന്ന സ്ഥലങ്ങളെല്ലാം എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ചിലതെല്ലാം റൂറൽ ഡിസ്പെൻസറി എന്നു പറയാൻ തന്നെ തരമില്ല. പട്ടണങ്ങൾക്കു വളരെ അടുത്തും ജനവാസം അധികമില്ലാത്തതുമായ ചില റോഡു അരികുകളിലാണു ചില ഡിസ്പെൻസറികൾ. അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ ഡിസ്പെൻസറികൾ വെച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിനേക്കാൾ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു പോക്കുവരവിനു സൌകര്യമില്ലാത്തതും ജനങ്ങൾ തിങ്ങി വസിക്കുന്നതും ഒരു നേരവും ദീനമൊഴിവു ഇല്ലാത്തതുമായ സ്ഥലങ്ങളാണു അതിലേക്കു തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കേണ്ടതു. ഇപ്പോൾ എന്റെ അറിവിൽ പെട്ടിടത്തോളം നാലഞ്ചു നാഴിക ദൂരത്തു മറെ ഡിസ്പെൻസറികൾ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നാലും ജനങ്ങൾക്കു വളരെ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടൊന്നും കൂടാതെ പോയി വരുവാൻ സൌകര്യമുള്ളതായിരുന്നാലും അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലാണു ഇവ സ്ഥാപിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു. പക്ഷെ അതും ജനങ്ങൾക്കു സൌകര്യം തന്നെ. അല്ലെന്നു ഞാൻ ഒരിക്കലും പറയുകയില്ല. എന്നാൽ അതു അത്യാവശ്യമാണെന്നു പറയാൻ നിവർത്തിയില്ല. അതിനേക്കാൾ അത്യാവശ്യമായിട്ടുള്ളതും പോക്കുവരവിനു ഒരുവിധ സൌകര്യവുമില്ലാത്തതും ആയ മലംപ്രദേശങ്ങളെ ഉപേക്ഷിച്ചും ഗതാഗതസൌകര്യം ധാരാളമുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ സ്ഥാപിക്കുന്നതിന്റെ സാരം തീരെ മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ല. വടക്കാഞ്ചേരിയിൽ ഒരു ഡിസ്പെൻസറി ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കെ പോക്കുവരവിനു ധാരാളം സൌകര്യമുള്ള ചെറുതുരുത്തിയിൽ ഒരു ഡിസ്പെൻസറിയുടെ ആവശ്യം എന്തായിരുന്നു?

ഡാക്ടർ എ. ജി. മേനോൻ.—ചെറുതുരുത്തിയിൽ വലുതായ ഒരു ആയുർവ്വേദാശുപത്രിയും ഇല്ലേ?

മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. കെ. നായർ.—ഉവ്വു. ആരോടു പറയാനാണു"? പറഞ്ഞാൽ മനസ്സിലാക്കാൻ ആരാണുള്ളതു? മനസ്സിലാക്കിയാൽ പ്രവർത്തിക്കാൻ ആരും വേണ്ടേ? ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു യാതൊരു പോക്കുവരവിനും സൌകര്യമില്ലാത്ത ഒരു മലംപ്രദേശത്തെപ്പറ്റിയാണു". ഒരു വഴിയും ഇല്ല. നടക്കാവും പ്രയാസം. ഇപ്പോൾ എന്തെങ്കിലും മലമ്പനിയൊ മറെദീനമൊ പിടിപെട്ടാൽ വാഹനങ്ങളിൽ കൊണ്ടുപോകാൻ റോഡോ വഴിയോ ഒന്നുമില്ല. എട്ടുപത്തു നാഴിക നടന്നു പോകേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലല്ലെ ഡിസ്പെൻസറികളുടെ ആവശ്യം. ജാതാണ്ടു കഴിഞ്ഞ കൊല്ലത്തിലും ഞാനപേക്ഷിച്ചതാണു. അതിനു ഒരു നടപടിയും കണ്ടില്ല. ഇക്കൊല്ലം പുതുതായി യാതൊരു ഡിസ്പെൻസറിയും നടപ്പാക്കാൻ പ്രൊവിഷൻ ചേർത്തുകാണുന്നുമില്ല. പക്ഷെ ഇനി ഇതു എപ്പോഴെങ്കിലും നിർത്തുകയായിരിക്കാം. എതായാലും ഇങ്ങിനെയുള്ള മലംപ്രദേശങ്ങളിൽ അത്യാവശ്യമാണെന്നു പറയാതെ തരമില്ല.

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ഡപ്പട്ടി പ്രസിഡെണ്ട്".—എവിടെയാണു" വേണമെന്നു പറയുന്നതു"?

മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. കെ. നായർ.—എന്റെ നിയോജകമണ്ഡലത്തിൽ പെട്ട ഇളനാട്ടിലാണു". റൂറൽ ഡിസ്പെൻസറി വെയ്ക്കേണ്ടതു" ഗതാഗതത്തിനു സൌകര്യമില്ലാത്ത സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലായിരിക്കണമെന്നാണു" എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. ഈ പ്രദേശങ്ങളിൽനിന്നു" ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിനു വലുതായ വരവുണ്ടു". അതിൽ ഒറ പൈ പോലും അവിടെ കിടന്നു കഷ്ടപ്പെടുന്നവർക്കുവേണ്ടി വൈദ്യവിഷയത്തിൽ ഈ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു ചില പ്രവൃത്തിചെയ്തിട്ടില്ലെന്നു പറവാൻ എനിക്കു സാധിക്കും. അവിടെ ജോലി എടുക്കുവാൻ ഒരു ഡാക്ടരെ കിട്ടുന്നില്ലെന്നു പറയുന്നു. അതു ശരിയാണെന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല. വേണമെന്നു വെച്ചാൽ ശമ്പളമായും അതിലധികമായും കിട്ടാതിരിക്കയില്ല. ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ സൌകര്യം നോക്കി റോഡരുകിൽ കൊണ്ടുപോയി ഡിസ്പെൻസറി വെച്ചിട്ടു" ഒരു കാര്യവുമില്ല. ഡിസ്പെൻസറി വെക്കുവാൻ തീർച്ചപ്പെടുത്തിയാൽ അതിൽ ജോലി എടുക്കുവാൻ ആളും ഉണ്ടാവും. അതുകൊണ്ടു" ഈ ന്യായങ്ങളൊന്നും പറയാതെ കഴിയുന്ന വേഗത്തിൽ ഈ സാധുജനങ്ങൾക്കു ഒരു ഡിസ്പെൻസറി വെച്ചുകൊടുക്കണമെന്നു" ഞാൻ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിനോടപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു.

മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. എ. രാമചന്ദ്രയ്യർ.—പഴയന്നൂർ മെംബർ പറഞ്ഞമാതിരിയുള്ള കഷ്ടപ്പാടുകളും സങ്കടങ്ങളും ഞാനും എന്റെ നിയോജകമണ്ഡലവും നല്ലപോലെ അനുഭവിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു". ആളെ കിട്ടാത്തതുകൊണ്ടാണു" പഴയന്നൂർ മെംബർ പറഞ്ഞ സ്ഥലത്തു ഡിസ്പെൻസറി തുറക്കാത്തതെന്നു കാരണം പറയുന്നു. ആ കാരണം ശരിയല്ല. ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിനു മനസ്സില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടാണെന്നു പറയുന്നതായിരിക്കും പരമാർത്ഥം. മനസ്സുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ആളെ കിട്ടും. അല്ലെങ്കിൽ കിട്ടുകയുമില്ല. എന്റെ നിയോജകമണ്ഡലത്തിൽപെട്ട തൃക്കൂർ ഒരു എൽ. എം. പി. ഡാക്ടർ വളരെ നാളായി ഒരു ഡിസ്പെൻസറി സ്വന്തമായി നടത്തിവന്നു. മേലാൽ അയാളേക്കൊണ്ടു തനിയെ നടത്താൻ പ്രയാസമാണു"; ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു വല്ലതും സഹായിച്ചാൽ നടത്താം എന്നു" അയാൾ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിനോടു അപേക്ഷിക്കയുണ്ടായി. വേറെ കുറെ അകലയായി അവിടെയുള്ള ഒരു ഡിസ്പെൻസറിയിൽ പോകാൻ ഇപ്പോൾ ഒരു പുഴ തടസ്സമുള്ളിടത്തു ഒരു പാലം ഇട്ടാൽ മതിയെന്നായിരുന്നു അതിനു കിട്ടിയ മറുപടി. ഇവിടെ ആളുണ്ടെന്നു വന്നപ്പോൾ വേറെ കാരണം ഉണ്ടായി. ഇതിൽനിന്നെല്ലാം തെളിയുന്നതു" ഇതിന്റെ ഭരണാധികാരികൾക്കു" ഇഷ്ടമുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ ഡിസ്പെൻസറി വയ്ക്കും, അല്ലാത്തിടത്തു ഇല്ല എന്നാണു".

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—The question of providing rural dispensaries is a scheme which has been accepted by Government to obviate the high expenditure in establishing the Government dispensaries. There is no place or village in any part of the State where a dispensary like this cannot be established. At one time I believe the goal of this scheme was to appoint one for each Panchayat area. I believe in course of time a rural dispensary will be established in every Panchayat area I cannot say for certain now as regards the particular locality mentioned by the Hon'ble Member for Pazhayannur. The other locality referred to by the Hon'ble Member for Trikkur is rather a very inaccessible place. But though it is very near other places, like Trichur and Pudûkkad, and the difficulty regarding Trikkur is that it is in the interior to, and for want of proper communications this place is shut off from access to those

near places where hospitals exist. If we improve means of communication, there will be no necessity for a rural dispensary at Trikkur. That question is still pending before the Government. Finally, as the scheme of Rural Dispensaries is going on, this matter will receive due attention of the Government. I may say that there are several areas as described by the Hon'ble Member for Pazhayanur right throughout the State. The Member for Nemmara mentioned certain places which are urgently in need of dispensaries. We have had complaints from Panchayats. Presidents of those areas and quinine was supplied freely to them since Malaria is the chief disease prevailing there. We can multiply these dispensaries for all the villages. It is only a question of funds. I do not think that any case has been made out for the urgent necessity of an immediate location of a dispensary at Elanad. It has not been sufficiently brought to the notice of the Government. But the matter will receive the attention of the Government.

മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. കെ. നായർ.—ചീഫ് മെഡിക്കൽ ആഫീസർ പറഞ്ഞതു് ശവമ്മെണ്ടിന്റെ ട്രഷ്ടിയിൽ ഇക്കാര്യം കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടില്ലാ എന്നാണു്. ഞാൻ ഈ സഭയിൽ വന്നതുമുതൽ പറഞ്ഞുതുടങ്ങിയതാണു്. ഇനി എത്ര തരത്തിലാണു് കൊണ്ടുവരേണ്ടതു? എങ്ങിനെ കൊണ്ടുവന്നാൽ ട്രഷ്ടിയിൽ പതിയും എന്നു് ഒന്നു പറഞ്ഞുതന്നാൽ കൊള്ളാം. ഞാൻ ഈ കൌൺസിലിൽ വന്ന ആദ്യ ബഡ്ജറ്റ് സെഷനിൽ പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്ന സംഗതിതന്നെ എടുത്തു നോക്കിയാൽ ആദ്യമായി ഞാൻ ഈ കൌൺസിലിൽ കൊണ്ടുവന്ന നിർദ്ദേശം ആ മലംപ്രദേശമായ ഈ നാട്ടുകാരുടെ സങ്കടങ്ങളും ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുകളും ആണെന്നു് ഏതയമുള്ള മനുഷ്യനാണെങ്കിൽ മനസ്സിലാക്കും. അവരുടെ സങ്കടങ്ങളെ ഇവിടെ അറിയിക്കേണ്ടതു് എന്റെ കടമയായതുകൊണ്ടു് ഞാൻ ഇവിടെ പ്രവേശിച്ച ഉടനെ പറഞ്ഞ കാര്യം അതാണു്. എന്നിട്ടു് ട്രഷ്ടിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവന്നില്ലെന്നാണു് ഇപ്പോൾ പറയുന്നതു്. ആ നിയോജകമണ്ഡലത്തിന്റെ പ്രതിനിധിയെന്ന നിലയിൽ ഒരു പുരുഷൻ ചെയ്യേണ്ടിയിരുന്ന ആ ധർമ്മം ആദ്യം മുതൽ ഈ അന്ത്യമായ ബഡ്ജറ്റ് സെഷൻവരെ ഞാൻ നിർവ്വഹിച്ചു. ഡിസ്പെൻസറി എല്ലാസ്ഥലങ്ങളിലും വയ്ക്കാൻ കഴിഞ്ഞില്ലെങ്കിലും വയ്ക്കുന്നതു് ആവശ്യമില്ലാത്തസ്ഥലങ്ങളിലാകണമെന്നില്ല. ചേലക്കരയും ചെറുതുരുത്തിയും ഉൾപ്പെടുന്ന ഡിസ്പെൻസറികളിൽ പോകുന്നതിനു് ധാരാളം സഞ്ചാരസൌകര്യമുള്ളതിനാൽ ഈ രണ്ടുസ്ഥലങ്ങളിലും ഓരോ ഡിസ്പെൻസറികൾക്കു് ആവശ്യമെന്തായിരുന്നു? പോരെങ്കിൽ ആയുർവ്വേദസംബന്ധമായ സകല മരുന്നുകളും ഒന്നാംതരത്തിൽ തയ്യാറാക്കിവെച്ചു് വളരെ പ്രശസ്തിയോടുകൂടി നടത്തുന്ന ഒരു വലിയ ആയുർവ്വേദാശുപത്രി ചെറുതുരുത്തിയിൽ ഉണ്ടു്. അവിടെ ഡിസ്പെൻസറിയുടെ ആവശ്യമെന്തായിരുന്നു? അതിനാൽ ഈ കഷ്ടപ്പെടുന്ന സാധുക്കളുടെ മേൽ കനിവുണ്ടായി മേലാലെങ്കിലും ഒരു ഡിസ്പെൻസറി അവിടെ വെച്ചുതന്നാൽ കൊള്ളാം. ഇപ്പോൾ വെച്ചതൊന്നും ആവശ്യമില്ലെന്നു ഞാൻ വാദിക്കുന്നില്ല. പക്ഷെ അത്യാവശ്യമായ സ്ഥലത്തു് ആദ്യം വെക്കേണ്ടതായിരുന്നുവെന്നാണു് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം.

The motion was, with leave, withdrawn.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Motion No. 8.

Mr. Ouseph P. Kundukulam.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,640 for Rural Dispensaries by Re. 1.*

ശ്രീ ഔസേഫ് പി. കുണ്ടുകുളം.—പഴയന്നൂർ മെംബർ കുറച്ചുമുമ്പു പ്രതിവാദിച്ച പ്രകാരം പുരുഷധർമ്മത്തിൽ പെട്ട മറെറാന്നാണ് ഞാൻ പറയാൻ പോകുന്നതു്. നാട്ടിൻപുറങ്ങളിലെ കഷ്ടപ്പാടുകളും ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുകളും എത്രത്തോളമാണെന്നു് ജനങ്ങളുടെ ഹർജികളും അവരുടെ പ്രതിനിധികളായ ഞങ്ങളുടെ മുറവിളികളും കൊണ്ടു് ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിനു് ഏറ്റവും മനസ്സിലായിട്ടുണ്ടാകണം. നാട്ടുംപുറങ്ങളിലേക്കു് ഏറ്റവും അത്യാവശ്യമായ ഒരു സംഗതിയാണ് ഞാനിന്നു നിർദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നതു്. നാട്ടുംപുറങ്ങളിൽ പ്രസവാവസരങ്ങളിൽ വേണ്ട ശുശ്രൂഷകൾ ലഭിക്കുന്നതിനു് ട്രയിനിങ്ങ് കഴിച്ച മിഡൈഫ്മാരെ നിയമിക്കേണ്ട അത്യാവശ്യത്തെയാണ് ഞാൻ പറയാൻ ഭാവിക്കുന്നതു്. തങ്ങളുടെ സ്ത്രീകളുടെ കഷ്ടപ്പാടവസരത്തിൽ അവരെ സഹായിക്കുന്നതിനു് മിഡൈഫ്മാരെ നിയമിച്ചുകൊടുക്കേണ്ടതു് പുരുഷധർമ്മങ്ങളിലൊന്നായിട്ടാണ് ഞാൻ പരിഗണിക്കുന്നതു്. മെംബർമാർ, ജനങ്ങൾക്കു് അത്യാവശ്യമായ എന്തെങ്കിലും കാര്യങ്ങൾ ഇവിടെ വന്നു പറഞ്ഞാൽ തന്നെയും മദ്രാസിൽ ഈ നടപ്പില്ല, തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലില്ല, എന്നൊക്കെയാണ് മറുപടി പറയുന്നതു്. നമ്മുടെ മെഡിക്കൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെണ്ടു ലക്ഷോപലക്ഷം പണം ചിലവാക്കുന്നു. പഞ്ചായത്തും വളരെ പണം ചിലവഴിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. എഞ്ചിനീയർ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെണ്ടു ചിലവാക്കുന്നതുകയും ഒട്ടും കുറവല്ല. എന്നാൽ മൊത്തത്തിൽ ബഡ്ജറു പരിശോധിച്ചാൽ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു അത്യാവശ്യമായ യാതൊരു കാര്യത്തിനും അതിൽ പണം ചേർത്തിട്ടില്ലെന്നു കാണാവുന്നതാണു്. കൊച്ചി രാജ്യത്തു് നാട്ടുംപുറങ്ങളിൽ പ്രസവവേദനസമയത്തു് ജനങ്ങൾ അനുഭവിക്കുന്ന സങ്കടങ്ങൾക്കും ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുകൾക്കും ഒരതിരുമില്ല. പ്രസവവേദന തുടങ്ങുന്ന സമയം ഭർത്താക്കന്മാരും മക്കളുംകൂടി സ്ത്രീയെ വണ്ടിയിൽ കയറ്റി വളരെ ദൂരത്തിൽ സ്ഥിതിചെയ്യുന്ന ആശുപത്രികളിൽ കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്ന ദയനീയമായ കാഴ്ച ആരുടേയും ഹൃദയത്തെ സങ്കടപ്പെടുത്താതിരിക്കുന്നതല്ല. മിക്കവാറും ഞങ്ങളുടെ സ്ഥലത്തുനിന്നു് എട്ടൊമ്പതു നാഴിക വണ്ടിയിൽ സഞ്ചരിച്ചു് തൃശ്ശൂർ എത്തുമ്പോഴും തന്നെ എകദേശം അപകടത്തിലായിക്കഴിയും. ഒന്നും അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാത്ത ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ വയറ്റാട്ടികളും ആവുന്നതും നോക്കിയിട്ടു ഫലമില്ലെന്നു കാണുമ്പോഴായിരിക്കും ആശുപത്രിയിലേക്കു തിരിക്കുന്നതു്. ആശുപത്രിയിൽ എത്തുമ്പോഴും മരണനിലയിലൊ അപകടത്തിലൊ ആയിത്തീരും. അതിനാൽ ഓരോ പഞ്ചായത്തിലും ട്രയിനിംഗ് കഴിച്ച ഓരോ മിഡൈഫ്മാരെ നിയമിക്കണമെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. എന്റെ പഞ്ചായത്തിനു ൨,൫൦൦ രൂപാ ചിലവാക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഈ രൂപാ വീതം ഒരു മിഡൈഫിനു കൊടുക്കുന്നതായാൽ മുഴുവൻ രൂപാകൂടെ ചിലവാകുമായിരിക്കും. അതുകൂടെ അത്യാവശ്യമായ ഇക്കാര്യത്തിനു വേണ്ടി ചിലവാക്കണം. ഈ രൂപാ കൊടുത്താൽ ട്രയിനിംഗ് കഴിച്ച മിഡൈഫ്മാരെ കിട്ടുമെന്നാണ് തോന്നുന്നതു്. അതിനാൽ ഇതു ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു ഉടനെ നടപ്പിലാക്കേണ്ടതാണു്, കൌൺസിൽ ഇതിനെ അനുകൂലിക്കുമെന്നാണ് എന്റെ വിശ്വാസം.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—We have now 14 hands.

മിസ്റ്റർ ഔസേഫ് പി. കുണ്ടുകുളം.—൧൪ പേരെ നിയമിക്കാമെന്നു പറയുന്നു. അതു റൂറൽ ഡിസ്പെൻസറി ഉള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലൊ ഇല്ലാത്ത സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലൊ?

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ദിവാൻ ബഹദൂർ ഡാക്ടർ വി. വർഗ്ഗീസ്".—ഡിസ്പെൻസറി ഇല്ലാത്ത സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ തന്നെ വയ്ക്കാൻ നോക്കാം.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon—Sir, I beg to support the motion. The necessity of trained mid-wives at delivery time is a subject the importance of which cannot be under-rated. Well, in spite of the fact that in Ernakulam we have got so many doctors and an up-to-date institution, it may be news, perhaps, to hear that the Municipality has provided from the beginning of next year for two mid-wives to attend upon poor patients. That shows the earnestness with which the people are working in this direction. As was observed by my hon'ble colleague, the Member of Mulakunnathkavu, it is not at all a serious drain upon the department, if a trained mid-wife is added to the list of employees under the Panchayats. Pardon me for using the word, money is frittering away in the maintenance of roads in the Panchayat Department on account of sufficient maintenance charges at the rate of 16 rupees per mile. I do not think any road will suffer if ten rupees is taken out of that 16 rupees and paid for a mid-wife appointed by the Panchayat for attending upon the poor, at least who cannot afford to take long journeys. Therefore, I beg to very heartily support the motion.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—I also support the motion. I do not think any speech is necessary to convince the Government of the great necessity for proper attention both in the interests of the child and the mother. In the villages these untrained ignorant country mid-wives are doing a great deal of mischief. I think the request is very modest and one mid-wife may be appointed to each Panchayat. I do not know how many Panchayats are there.

Mr. I. Raman Menon.—Eighty six.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—I dare say although there may be 86 Panchayats there may be places where there are mid-wives already. It will be a great service in the cause of humanity to appoint mid-wives. I strongly support the motion.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—If I only just read what I have written to the Government, there will be no word of criticism. I have reported the necessity of having a trained mid-wife so that every Panchayat area may be supplied with one. I have also recommended the appointment of trained mid-wives to each of the rural dispensaries. The report was dated 24th September 1929. When this question was first moved by the Hon'ble Member for Mulakunnathukavu in the last budget 10 mid-wives were sanctioned and four more are sanctioned for the year 1106. We are increasing the number gradually. To supply each of the Panchayat with a mid-wife all at once is an impossibility. Since we have not got 86 properly trained women,

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we can only introduce them gradually and we are attempting to do this. Ten were employed only last year and four more are to be appointed next year. So that question need not be laboured at all.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—When you say the difficulty is to get trained mid-wives, is it to be understood that only those trained in Cochin should be entertained, I mean trained in Cochin Hospitals ?

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—They must be Cochinites.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—Then, have applications been invited ? How can you know whether there are trained men or not ?

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—If there are trained hands, they would have applied long, long ago.

Mr. A. S. Harihara Ayyar.—In this connection I may say a word by way of caution and suggestion too. Now as I went to the General Hospital this year and also on previous occasions I saw only many Christians as in-patients. I failed to see poor caste Hindus though they are many. I attribute the absence to the fact the Christian Heads of that Department were and are unable to realise the disabilities of caste Hindus in their diet and regimen. We have had the question mooted in the case of the mental hospital. This opportunity to supply mid-wives should not be one to fled with Christians in a non-Christian area. For the institution to be serviceable every Panchayat President should be advised to select for training one or two ladies who help already in delivery cases with their little knowledge. As they return home they will be content even if they are provided with a small allowance of Rs. 5.

The motion was, with leave, withdrawn.

Motion No. 9.

Mr. A. K. Kunhi Moideen:—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 8,640 for Rural Dispensaries by Re. 1.*

മിസ്റ്റർ. എ. കെ. കുഞ്ഞുമൊയ്തീൻ.—ചേന്ദമംഗലം വില്ലേജിൽ ഒരു ഡി സ്പെൻസറി സ്ഥാപിക്കണമെന്ന് ഞാൻ പലപ്രാവശ്യം നിവേദനങ്ങൾ കൊണ്ടുവരികയും ഗവമ്മെണ്ട് ആലോചിക്കാമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞു കഴിക്കയും ചെയ്തിരുന്നു. നാട്ടുകാരുടെ ഭാഗ്യാതിരേകത്തിൽ ആയിരിക്കാം അവിടെ ഒരു ഡിസ്പെൻസറി സ്ഥാപിക്കാൻ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു നിശ്ചയിച്ചതായി അറിയുന്നു. അതിൽ എനിക്കു വളരെ സന്തോഷമുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ അതു സ്ഥാപിക്കാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലത്തെപ്പറ്റി അറിഞ്ഞിടത്തോളം അതുകൊണ്ടു നാട്ടുകാർക്കു ഉപകാരപ്രദമായിത്തീരുന്ന കാര്യത്തിൽ എനിക്കു വലിയ സംശയമുണ്ട്. അതായതു് അതിലേക്കു വേണ്ടിവരുന്ന സംഖ്യയിൽ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു എടുക്കുന്ന സംഖ്യ കഴിച്ചു ബാക്കിയുള്ളതു് ഞാനെടുത്തുകൊള്ളാമെന്നും ആസ്പത്രിയുടെ സ്ഥലത്തു സ്ഥാപിക്കണമെന്നും ഒരു ജന്മി ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നതായി അറിയുന്നു. അ

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ഇ ശരിയാണൊ? പൊതുജനങ്ങളുടെ നിലവിളിയുടെ ഫലമായി സ്ഥാപിക്കാമെന്നുവച്ചു ഡിസ്പെൻസറി ഇപ്രകാരം ഒരു പ്രഭുവിന്റെ ഇഷ്ടത്തിനു വിട്ടു നതു് അതുകൊണ്ടുണ്ടാകേണ്ട ഗുണം ലഭിക്കാൻ പര്യാപ്തമാകയില്ലെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. ഇതിനെപ്പറ്റി ഞാൻ മുമ്പൊരവസരത്തിൽ ചോദ്യം ചെയ്തിരുന്നു. അന്നു്, ഏതിടെ സ്ഥാപിക്കണമെന്നു നിശ്ചയിച്ചിട്ടില്ലെന്നാണ് ഉത്തരം പറഞ്ഞതു്. വീണ്ടും അന്വേഷിച്ചു മറുപടി പറയാമൊ എന്നു ചോദിച്ചു. മറുപടി കിട്ടിയില്ല. പൊതുജനങ്ങളുടെ ഉപകാരാർത്ഥം സ്ഥാപിക്കുന്ന ഒന്നാണെങ്കിൽ മാത്രമേ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു ഗ്രാന്റു കൊടുക്കുവാൻ പാടുള്ളൂ. ഗ്രാന്റു കൊടുക്കുന്നതായാൽ അതു് ജനങ്ങൾക്കു ഉപകാരമാകുന്നതായിരിക്കണം. അതുകൊണ്ടു ആ നാട്ടിലെ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു് ഗുണകരമാകത്തക്ക നിലയിൽ ആവിശ്യമെന്നു മനസ്സിലായാൽ ഡിസ്പെൻസറി സ്ഥാപിക്കുന്നതായിരിക്കും ജനങ്ങൾക്കു കൂടുതൽ സഹായവും സൌകര്യവുമെന്നു് ഞാൻ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിനെ ഉൽബോധിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—Government will consider that point. Mr. Paliath Achan said that he was going to start a dispensary in case the Government would give him half the contribution. Government said that half the contribution will be paid. As regards an independent rural dispensary I am sure Government will seriously consider that question, when rural dispensaries are again to be opened.

Mr. A. K. Kunhi Moideen.—I do not press the motion.

The motion was, with leave, withdrawn.

Motion No. 10.

Mr. A. L. Antony.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,42,244 for Hospitals by Re. 1.*

The Member being absent, the motion was considered withdrawn.

Motion No. 11.

Mr. M. A. Chakko.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,42,244 for Hospitals by Re. 1.*

Mr. M. A. Chakko.—Sir, I have tabled this motion to draw the Government's special attention to the dispensary at Narakkal which has out-grown and which seems to me of great necessity to the people at Narakkal. The absence of a hospital is very keenly felt by the people there. The inhabitants of the place have already approached the Government on the subject and they have already brought it to the notice of the Government. The building in which it is located has become very old and it needs to be reconstructed also. I thought that this opportunity will be most useful and profitable and I request the Government to consider the question of reconstructing the building at the earliest possible moment. I want also to bring another fact to the notice of the Government. There is no sufficient accommodation in the present dispensary for even the

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in-patients also. If this should be more useful to the people it should be raised to the standard of a hospital. In my constituency there is also another dispensary equally useful in Cherai. There also the aspirations of the people in that side are to have it developed into a hospital. They are urging the necessity on the ground that Cherai is further away from any existing hospital of the State. These points, I am sure, will engage the attention of the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer. I have only to bring forward this fact that since the time of the Narakkal dispensary was opened by the Government the importance of that place has greatly increased and the population has multiplied and I hope the Government will pay adequate attention in the matter.

Motion No. 13.

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,39,432 for Hospitals by Re. 1.*

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—Sir, motion No. 13 standing in my name is also connected with this. I wish to bring home to the Government the rickety, old, damaged condition of the building in which the dispensary at Narakkal is housed at present. It is an old fashioned building which has neither proper ventilation nor light. For dispensing medicines even during day time they require the help of a lantern. I would lik to know, before I proceed further, whether the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer has observed this old rickety building, and its insanitary condition ?

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—Quite right. It requires improvement. I will just give a summary of my inspection notes of last year. The building was constructed some years ago. Some immediate improvements are necessary. There are good number of patients attending hospital. It is true that some times a lantern is necessary for dispensing medicines. When I visited the hospital I saw a sad spectacle of a delivery case of a Pulaya woman being allowed to lie in a bath room for want of accommodation. I have reported to the Government that such state of things should not be allowed to continue, and I have also requested to make provision in the budget of 1106 for a suitable building. In that case the adjoining compound will have to be acquired and the Government have ordered the acquisition proceedings to be taken. The matter is still pending before the Diwan Peishkar. The Government is convinced of the necessity for a new building so that accommodation may be increased to in-patients.

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—I wish also to draw the attention of the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer to the fact of the daily attendance there. The Narakkal dispensary has got perhaps the

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largest number of patients attending. It comes to three to four hundred a day—a record beaten by the General Hospital only at Ernakulam. If that be so, I believe, immediate steps have to be taken to raise it to the standard of a hospital. I do not find any provision in the budget for reconstructing the existing building or for converting it into a fully equipped hospital. I would like to know whether the Chief Engineer could utilise a part of the savings of the year for the reconstruction of a building there, as the matter is very urgent indeed?

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—It may not be possible to utilise the savings, but at the same time we can move for a supplementary grant, if necessary.

Mr. M. A. Chakko.—What about the conversion of the dispensary into a hospital?

Diwan Bahadur Dr.V. Verghese.—I will consider that also.

The motions were, with leave, withdrawn.

Motion No. 12.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,42,244 for Hospitals by Re. 1.*

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—Sir, though the previous speakers made mention of dispensaries in particular places being converted into hospitals, my cut motion is to call the attention of the Government to the necessity of allotting funds more generously to Taluk Hospitals in preference to concentrating all expenditure on an up-to-date, model hospital in Ernakulam, however desirable it may be. Therefore, mine is more general than the specific places referred to. It should not be understood that I am envious of the extension of the Medical Estate in Ernakulam. I advisedly use the term 'Medical Estate' because I remember the day when the Hospital in Ernakulam occupied a site covering about 20 cents with a building of about 40 feet by 25 feet. We all know the extent of the present hospital. It covers many acres of land and is doing useful work also. But my point is that, no doubt, however useful these things are, they should not be given preference to more necessitous objects as the district hospitals and the improvement of dispensaries.

It has no doubt an external appearance of good work. Good work is not to be judged by coloured crotons on white-washed walls. We must go inside and see how the actual work is carried on. My hon'ble friend the Member for Trippunittura was referring to the case of a hospital where the medical officer himself confessed to him that, if he were to give medicine as required, there will be no supply for more than two months.

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That shows the deficiency in the supply. With regard to the deficiency in accommodation, certainly it has been brought before this House. With these remarks I withdraw my cut motion stressing upon the necessity of paying more attention and allowing more funds to dispensaries.

The motion was, with leave, withdrawn.

Deputy President.—Mr. Mathew.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—He had his say already. He clubbed it with 11.

Motion No. 14.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 16,420 for Mental Hospital by Rs. 620.*

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Sir, I have tabled this cut for the purpose of knowing how many compounders and thotties have been affected adversely by the reorganisation of that Department.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Which Department?

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Medical Department. The cut is in the Medical Department. We have got only a few minutes. I have tabled this motion for the purpose of knowing it.

Deputy President.—Your cut is with regard to the Mental hospital. To reduce the allotment of Rs. 16,420 for Mental hospital by Rs. 620.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I have to point out that we have to send these cuts under great stress. We have a great number of cuts.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Is there enough time for all these things?

Mr. A. B. Salem.—You take away the little time.

Deputy President.—Your cut is with regard to the Mental hospital.

Mr. A. B. Salem.— I shall deal with the Mental hospital, Sir. I want to know whether the honorary visitors to the Mental hospital are discharging their duties now after the adjourument motion and how many visits they have made since that time and who are all the members and how you confine people in the hospital.

Deputy President.—Reducing the cost of bedding and clothing by Rs. 620. That is the cut motion.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I do not know what that motion is.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—That was his previous cut.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—I have to ask a relevant question upon the Mental hospital whether the visitors are doing the duty and how many of the lunatics are put in one and the same room.

Deputy President.—He has not come prepared with the state of affairs in the Mental hospital.

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Mr. A. B. Salem.—Why could he not tell me that at the beginning? When we send the cuts, we have not got the time. We are to send the cuts three days before.

Deputy President.—Nobody compels you to send in cut motions. You must give notice.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—If he says he wants notice to answer, he may ask for notice.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese—No.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Then answer.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—If the President asks me, I shall answer.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I do not put in interpellations. I want to know whether honorary visitors are doing their duties as they are expected to do, how many visits they have made and whether lunatics are confined more than one in one and the same room?

Deputy President.— The next also stands in your name.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I move that cut. Anybody else can talk.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Unfortunately, I have not got a cut motion. I wish to avail myself of this opportunity to point out to the Government, as I have done before, the inadvisability of leaving more than one lunatic in one and the same room. I have never heard such a procedure being followed by sane men. I doubt sometimes whether the insane men are inside or outside. You put insane men together. Suppose they cut each other's throat. Who is responsible? How many times should you be told that this sort of affairs should be put down?

Deputy President.—Does that refer to bedding and clothing? Is the point with regard to bedding and clothing?

Dr. A R. Menon.—I want to point out Government is incapable to understand. You put lunatics together in one and the same room. Suppose they cut each other's throat.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—Have you visited the lunatic asylum?

Dr. A. R. Menon.—I never make statements, especially when you are concerned in it, without being sure. This state of affairs still continues. I want the Government again to take note of this and make some sort of partition so that lunatics may not cut each other's throat.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—That is not a fact.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—What is the number of patients, and how many rooms have you got? Tell me. Unless you say it is not time for interpellation, let the House know the number of

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patients you have and the number of rooms you have. Then the thing will be out.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—If you want, I shall reply.

Deputy President.—They have not touched upon bedding and clothing. Do you want to press it.

The motion was considered withdrawn, as the Member was not present.

Motion No. 15.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 18,611 for Leper Asylum by Rs. 13,611.*

The Member being absent the motion was considered withdrawn.

Motion No. 16.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 2,74,746 for Demand No. XXI by Re. 1.*

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—My object in tabling this motion, Sir, is to discuss the principle of recruitment for the civil surgeon's post. There are 4 such posts in the State one of which is kept vacant for the last 4 or 5 months. We do not know why it is left like that. I brought it prominently to the notice of the Government when I moved a cut in the general administration. The Government was not pleased to vouchsafe any reply to me. I said then that the rumour is that a tug-of-war is going on in some quarters between two opposite claims. I cannot understand why such a thing should take place at this part of the day. The principle of recruitment has been clearly laid down by our Government long ago. It is in the words of the Hon'ble Member for Medicine that professsonal experience and ability are the only guiding factors in making the appointments. The same Hon'ble Member further goes on to say that a simple European qualification or a diploma in medicine should not alone be taken as a factor for consideration—(page 688 vide 2nd Legislative Council Proceedings, Vol. I part II). At one time some doubts were entertained in some quarters that there was a proceeding during the time of Diwan Sir T. Vijayaraghavachari that persons with European qualifications alone can be appointed as Civil Surgeons. That doubt was also set at rest by the Government in an answer to one of the questions in this Council. This is what it ought to be also. If the rule were otherwise, it will be a great injustice to the honest deserving men in the Department who possess all the requisite professional experience and talents in preference to those whose qualification is that they are fortunate enough to go to England.

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They may not possess all the other required qualifications which their less fortunate berethren have. Their only crime will be that they are not fortunate enough to possess the requisite funds to go to Europe for studies. It will not certainly be conducive to the efficiency of the Department. It will only add to discontent. Our Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer himself exemplifies this rule. The same salutary rule obtains in our neighbouring states of British India where, of the seven selection grade Civil Surgeons, only two have English qualifications and, of the 22 ordinary grade Civil Surgeons, only seven have such qualifications and in Travancore where the senior surgeon and his immediate junior are only men with Indian qualifications in spite of the fact that there are many men with European qualifications in those Departments. Our Government is also following the policy of those Governments in this matter. Then it may be asked why this token motion ? It is simply to remind them of this wholesome policy that they themselves have laid down for their guidance but which, I am afraid, they are tempted to depart from as a result of some unholy machinations that is taking place in some quarters.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—On a point of information, Sir. A week ago a special supplement to the Cochinite under the head line "The General Hospital and its Civil Surgeon" was put into my hands. It contains certain statements about the appointment. May I know whether the following statement is true or not ? "Dr. C. L. Joseph, stands recommended for promotion as acting Civil Surgeon, at Ernakulam, in supercession of the claims of his seniors in service. Dr. Joseph stood departmentally condemned as rebellious to discipline, careless, and slack in work and how he became suddenly acceptable for triple promotion is an unrevealed secret of the Medical Department. It is also pertinent to bear in mind that it was expressly stated by the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer and on behalf of the Government in the Legislative Council at the Budget Session of 1104 M.E., that "it would have been injustice to those whom I (Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer) have now deputed to carry on the work. It would be injustice again to put these hands (Officers with foreign diploma)over the heads of men who possess professional experience and ability which I value more than diplomas. A simple European qualification or diploma should not alone be taken as a factor for consideration".

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—Will you pass it on to me ?

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Most willingly. Have a careful perusal of it.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—May others speak what they have to speak ? I wish to say a few words in this connection. The Hon'ble Member for Urakam was referring to the non-fulfilling of the Civil Surgeon's vacancy. Here I agree with him. I am also surprised to find how a vacancy which occurred so

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long ago was not fulfilled up earlier. But I am surprised to find the Hon'ble Member for Urakam trying to take advantage of some stray statements alleged to have been made on the floor of this House and ignoring orders passed by both Sir T. Vijayaraghavachari and the present Diwan on the matter. It is well known that, in order to attract desirable young men and give them encouragement to go to England on their own initiative and spend money and thereby strengthen the services, there was an order passed by Sir T. Vijayaraghavachari to the effect that wherever possible, men with English qualifications should be preferred in filling Civil Surgeons' posts. I think the language of the order is even stronger than that. This will do for me. Now on the basis of that order,

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Which is that order?

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—That order has been already referred to on the floor of this House. On the basis of that order, we find that, as a matter of fact, on no less than 4 occasions, gentlemen who went to England and returned with qualification were promoted to Civil Surgeons grade over the heads of a large number of experienced men in service. I refer to the cases of Dr. Ravunny Menon, Dr. Rao, Dr. Mannathazhath and also to the case of Dr. Poduval.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—What about Babu Rao?

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—I am not speaking about Babu Rao. If you cannot follow me, don't interrupt me. What was Dr. Rao before he went to England? He was a Sub-Assistant Surgeon. He was an L. M. P. to boot. How was it that he was put over the head of ever so many people? When he was made Civil Surgeon, where were these gentlemen who are now protesting, or when Dr. Mannathazhath who was put in service was put over the head of ever so many people? Don't understand that I am condemning any of these appointments.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—Was there a Council then?

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—You were all alive. We can understand this.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—We were infants.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—It is better not to introduce communalism on the floor of this House. Now when a Christian gentleman, an L. M. & S. of Madras, went at considerable expense of money, and on the strength of the inducement given by the Government, to England and returned with a proper degree, these gentlemen raise a hue and cry, when a legitimate promotion has been belatedly offered to him. Do you Hon'ble Members of the House think that they can thus trample upon the rights of members of non-ruling communities without any

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challenge in return. I find a leaflet circulated in this House today, specially got up for the occasion and full of special pleading for a rival candidate. I don't want to run down the rival but I cannot countenance the leaflet. Leaflets are cheap to get up. Is this fair play? When four caste-Hindu gentlemen were appointed as Civil Surgeons, on the strength of their European qualifications, is it fair to raise this hue and cry when another who does not happen to belong to that community is offered the bare minimum of fair play?

Again, it is stated that the candidate was punished for petty insubordination some years ago. Granted. What follows? Is a trifle like that to stand in the way of all promotions? Is it not unfair to exploit that sort of thing? There is not even a suggestion of moral turpitude. I remember an Assistant Collector, about twenty years ago, was reduced by four grades for some indiscretion. That gentleman survived to figure as one of the brightest Judges of the Madras High Court. Such a silly thing should not stand in the way of fair promotion. I submit, Sir, that it is a great pity that this sort of question is introduced on the floor of this House. I am a relative of Dr. Joseph just as the Hon'ble Member for Urakam is a relative of the rival candidate. I would never have thought of introducing the subject into this House if our rolls were reversed. Unfair special pleading like this should not weigh with the Government. The Government must remember that it is committed to stand by its own inducements, inducements on the force of which individuals at great expense of money and sacrifice of time and effort went to a foreign land to get themselves qualified to make the Government services more efficient.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—I did not want to enter into the merits of this question. Now that the speeches of all the relatives are over, I shall enter into this question. As a matter of fact, according to the rules then existing, when Dr. Joseph was not duly and properly treated, I addressed this question to the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer on that account. The very simple answer was drawn from him which was in disparagement of Mr. Joseph. I never believed a word of that disparagement, because I know the reason that prompted the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer to say so.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—What is the reason?

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Why should I say that? Do you want it? Because Mr. Joseph put in a petition of protest against the appointment of Mr. Thariyan Verghese superseding his claims. That was the cause. Naturally, after all, we are all human beings, the affection of the father superseded the claims of the

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incumbent, and there came all charges, Joseph insubordinate indifferent to the work, etc.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—Where did you get it from?

Dr. A. R. Menon.—I get all this information. Don't be afraid.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—Absolutely untrue.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Absolutely true. You can show so many things, doctor, but you cannot eat me up. Will you read your note to the Government, your report to the Government dated 22nd April 1927?

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—I have not got it here.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—You never furnish us with information.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Rebellious, lacking in discipline, insubordinate, etc. I do not want to say these publicly. That is natural. What I want to say is we have nothing to say about the appointments. You make rules to suit your convenience. If you want to appoint A, you make certain rules. If you want to supercede, you bring in another rule. You have got the power. We have nothing to do. You may meddle with him or mess with him. (*Laughter.*) What I want to know is how this attitude of animosity towards a man has been converted within a limited period of one year into an affection, (*Continued laughter.*) That is the point. That is all what I am concerned with. Unfortunately it is a great disadvantage for any Member of this Council to have any relation in the Government service. The dignity of this Council and the self-respect which ought to characterise the Members of this Council had been set at naught, and we have seen the result of that.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Why do you judge others by your low standards?

Dr. A. R. Menon.—I never signed a document and violated it within 24 hours.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Who signed?

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Why do you take the trouble? You keep quiet.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—You referred to me as the relation.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—That is a general statement. I would request the Members not to reduce us to this level, this pitiful level. Every Member here will be influenced by a peon's post or a menial's post. It has been reduced to this level in this House. I would say, whether you win or not, the Cochin State will go on. Don't make use of that position for securing votes.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Sir, this question of filling the vacancy

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was mooted at the Standing Finance Committee. The strange fact is that Dr. Rao went on leave, as the senior Civil Surgeon months ago. It is now five months since he had been on leave and for four months of his first period of leave, the mind was not made up as to who should be appointed. Why have you been creating additional Civil Surgeon's posts? Because work needed men? One officer goes on leave, there is no need for men to work! We put the question. Then the answer came that 'the rule of appointing England qualified people was superseded and therefore we were in a fix as to decide whether Indian qualified men can be put into the place.' Indian qualified men having already been put into the place, there was a difficulty now to go back upon that policy.' Between these two arguments which flew like a shuttle cock between the Head of the Department and the Government, the period of vacancy came to a close. With this shuttle cock that is now going on here the other period also will be over. But I would like to ask the question in this Department why do you make distinction between men and women as regards pay and salary? Now there are four people who are concerned in this matter. There are English qualified people again in the Department who are senior to Mr. Joseph. Why are their names not suggested for the acting vacancy? (1) Miss D'Sousa (2) Mrs. Kohlhoff. When the senior-most surgeon goes, the next person in the ladder must get it and the last place alone must be filled up. Suppose she gets the senior-most Civil Surgeon's post. What is wrong in it? She acted once when Mr. Poduval went on leave. Then why not Miss D'Sousa? She is an England returned lady. What about Dr. Babu Rao? He belongs to a minority community! He was asked to go as a Sub-Assistant Surgeon! Nobody raised a protest! I raised a protest as soon as this House was constituted and I got a chance. I asked when this gentleman went to England and returned and all England returned men were preferred why he was asked "Take your Sub-Assistant Surgeoncy or clear out of the State"

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Very wrong.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—There are many wrong things being done!

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—This is one of the great wrongs.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—You were not here. I don't think that you need take any blame for that on your broad shoulders. When this question came we levelled the charge that Government have not got their own men and therefore they did not put them. As regards these things we had very great doubts here. No doubt you see that this question has been pending before this

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Government all this time. After the session began, during the middle of the Session recommendations went. That is the idea that came into our minds. It is a fact, that when the Standing Finance Committee was sitting, the appointment was referred to the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer. That is a few days before the Council met. I asked the Diwan point blank why was the appointment kept pending? The reply was that the matter has been referred to the Head of the Department and Government were expecting the report. Exactly, immediately, just before the Council began, the report is made. What is the conclusion that we have to make? I will tell you the conclusion also. I am very glad my learned friend brought out the fact that Mr. Joseph is a relative, which all knew long long ago. We knew all that. Why do you mention? I say on account of that action we lost a great following. That is our idea. You may be wrong.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—You are judging others by your very very low standard.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Our standard is a very high standard. Your standard is very low. I do not want to quarrel. Did I interrupt?

Deputy President.—Why do you make personal aspersions?

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—On a point of order. When personal aspersions are cast upon me, I am entitled by the rules to make a personal explanation. It is low, absolutely mean, vulgar false aspersion.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—What aspersions did I make against the Hon'ble Member? I made absolutely no accusation against any Member or against the Government. What accusation I made was against Government action. The Government recommends this gentleman at the time the Council is sitting. I say that the Government action has been construed by us as a political movement. You are nothing better.

Mr. S. S. Koder.—I beg of you to stop this.

Dr. A.R. Menon.—Unfortunately, the power of dissolution is not vested in the Member of Cochin, since he is not the Chairman. He is not to stop it.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—What did I state? What I submit is that there are other seniors in the Department, and according to seniority this appointment must go. There are three or four seniors who have English qualifications. If you want to prefer English qualifications, prefer seniors with English qualification. I have no quarrel. I have no relative in the Department. We never asked anything from the Government. Whatever they

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give, we take. Therefore this particular aspect of the question we want the Government to take into consideration. I have got absoultely nothing against anybody being appointed. But if seniority is to be taken, there are English qualifications and Indian qualifications, if English qualifications alone are taken there are others who are more entitled than this man. I have no brief for anybody.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Will you please allow me to make an explanation? A personal aspersion was cast, judging other Members by the low standard of the Hon'ble Member.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—If you like that, I will substantiate.

Deputy President.—Order please.

Mr. T. K. Krishna Menon.—Please obey the Chair.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—I feel rather fortunate that I am sitting a little apart from the relatives. I was even fearing that they may come to blows. The personal element has been carried too far.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—You do not feel, for you are a casteman (*Huge noise*).

Deputy President.—I will suspend the meeting and go away.

Mr. T. K. Krishna Menon.—That would be the fitting culmination of this session's proceedings.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—I suppose you have finished your interruption. Have patience to hear. I do not fight for relatives. Being against communalism I approach every question on its merit. To me it appears that the whole difficulty was brought about by the shifting of their position by the Government to suit the conveniences of the Government at different times. In order to provide for certain individuals a rule referring European quatification for Civil Surgeon was passed during the time of Diwan Mr. Vijayaraghava Achari and when a vacancy subsequently arose that rule was not followed. Dr. Joseph is my class mate and is a personal friend of mine and if there is any attachment to either of the candidates I confess it is to Dr. Joseph and I shall be very glad if he gets something out of this. When Dr. Poduval went on study leave I put a question in this Council why this rule enunciated by Mr. Vijayaraghava Achari was not followed and my question was in support of Dr. Joseph's candidature in preference to Dr. Wariar. It brought forth the answer "that the order does not make such qualification indispensable in the case of Civil Surgeons" (*hear, hear.*) This was the reply given to me in this Council by the present Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer. Dr. Rama Wariar was made to act during Dr. Puduval's absence and he was in the general hospital for 14 months. He

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was doing the work of the Civil Surgeon to the entire satisfaction of the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer and there is no complaint against him.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—He was put in charge of the work of the Civil Surgeon.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—Yes. He was doing the work which the Civil Surgeon with European qualification was to do. Now there is a vacancy; by reasons not known to me, I am told that Dr. Joseph is to be appointed. It is for the Government to explain if there are sufficient reasons for this change. In Travancore there is no preference for European qualification. If you prefer European qualifications now do stick to that rule in future. Don't change it to suit your vagaries. Although this act of the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer is worth preservation as a monument of official fairness in his regime it is highly to be regretted that the Government has fallen a victim to his machinations.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—The existing rule for the recruitment of Civil Surgeon is that men possessing European qualifications should mainly, if not exclusively, be preferred.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Men includes women also?

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—The Hon'ble Member for the Jews will explain that.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—There are Miss D'souza and Mrs. Kohlhoff and so I ask you.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—That is the existing rule that Civil Surgeons should be recruited mainly, if not exclusively, from those possessing European qualifications. That is the rule which holds good. That held field during the time referred to by some of the members, during Dr. Puduval's absence on leave and even now it holds good. The Legislative Council made an attempt by passing a resolution that an appointment in the Civil Surgeon's grade should be reserved for Assistant Surgeons irrespective of their European qualification. That was not accepted. So, the rule is that only men with European qualifications should be recruited mainly if not exclusively as I pointed out. But then I say it was not an exclusive rule Government still reserves the right of appointing even men without European qualifications. Their words will explain that mainly if not exclusively. Government still retain to itself the right of appointing any person with Indian University degrees who has the requisite fitness. Even now that rule holds good. Government is still retaining the right of appointing men of fitness for the post, even though they have no European qualifications. That is the rule and it is on that rule that the

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selection of Civil Surgeons have been made in the past in the State. Examples have been quoted how that rule was absolutely adhered to in the case of Civil Surgeons who have entered service in the State in the past. An example was quoted how during Dr. Puduval's absence that Dr. Rama Warriar was acting. It is a mistake. That acting appointment was given to Mrs. Kohlhof with European qualification. She was promoted to the Civil Surgeon's place and there was no more vacancy for promotion as Civil Surgeon. We wanted to have the work carried on in the General Hospital and so the work was distributed to two Assistant Surgeons, Mr. Rama Warriar aud Mr. Ittoop. The former doing the administrative part of the work, while the professional part of the work was done by the latter. That is the arrangement that was done at that time. There was no promotion to be given. It was given to a lady who has European qualification. So that, it is not correct to say that there was a shifting of our position. Because the promotion was given to one who has got European qualifications, it is not correct to say that our position has been shifted to suit any person at all. It was really a person with European qualification that was appointed. But the work had to be carried on and I could not find one who could be appointed to do both the administrative and professional works. So, I divided it between two and each was getting a special allowance for his work.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—Can the work be entrusted to a person without European qualifications ?

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—I have said that. That is that Government has been expressly stating that it is not an indispensable rule. If they find a person with requisite professional qualifications and fitness they would appoint him for the work.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—Not for drawing pay.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—Not at all. Now, when Mr. Puduval went on leave, immediate arrangements had to be made to carry on the work of the Civil Surgeon. Unhappily both the Civil Surgeons were absent, as both of them had gone on leave I had to resort to Assistant Surgeons. This time, there was a Civil Surgeon on the spot and he was asked to take charge and we carried on the work without any hitch or without any trouble. The question of promotion was not then considered simply because it was a temporary vacancy, and as the work was carried on most efficiently, there was no necessity for making arrangements. Later on, two candidates entered the field with their respective applications for promotions. They were Dr. Joseph and Dr. Rama Warriar. The question was settled. There were points in favour of and against each.

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On the one hand one had the requisite surgical qualification for the post although he had already received some punishment in his past career, and so I placed the whole matter before the Government and in the absence of requisite practical experience for the surgical work that had to be carried on, Government selected the person with the European qualification sticking to the rule and they have issued orders on the subject.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—On a point of information, Sir. One point was missed. I ask the question why for four months no substitute was made.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—I did not think it necessary. The work was carried on efficiently.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—What was the necessity then to fill up for the remaining two months ?

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—They came with their respective applications for promotion. That decided the matter.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Is it because that they came with their applications that the question came up ? So that it is only whenever anybody puts in an application that the question of filling up the vacancy comes up.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—I did not consider it necessary then, and the work was carried on most efficiently.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—On a point of information. Is this preference of a European qualification limited to Civil Surgeons only, or does it apply to the subordinate posts also ?

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—Only to Civil Surgeons.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—So, there is no preferential treatment given to English qualifications of Sub-Assistant Surgeons.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—There is one point. I may say one fact which was not correct that was mentioned in this House in the case of Dr. Babu Rao. Dr. Babu Rao was Sub-Assistant Surgeon when he went to England and when he came back, he was posted not as Sub-Assistant Surgeon as was stated by one member, but was promoted to the Assistant Surgeon's post in view of his European qualification.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—He came back and entered as Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—Naturally, when he came back, he put in his petition and Government considered it and appointed him as Assistant Surgeon.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—It is not a question of complaining against any candidate. My point is this. Is this preference to English qualifications limited to Civil Surgeons or

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does it apply to the subordinate posts also, for instance Assistant Surgeons ?

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—If there is a vacancy and there are two persons applying for it one possessing European qualification and the other Indian qualification, the probability is that the person with European qualification will be preferred.

Mr. P. Krishna Menn.—I do not know whether I have made myself clear. I am afraid I have not made myself clear. When three persons are in the same grade, two of them with English qualifications and a third without the English qualification, supposing a vacancy occurs in the higher grade, will any of the two having English qualifications be preferred because of that, or will the other be preferred ? It is not a hypothetical case.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—It is a hypothetical case. There are only three grades.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—The order is restricted to Civil Surgeons.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—So, there is no preferential treatment with regard to the Sub-Assistants in the lower grade?

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Nor is it in the higher grade. That is the point.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—The general rule has been stated. It is the rule enunciated during the time of Mr. Vijayaraghavachariar, I want to know whether this preferential treatment is limited to the Civil Surgeons only or to the higher or lower grades.

Deputy President.—When a vacancy occurs, the question will be considered.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—I do not wish to speak much on the subject. But I have only to say one word by way of explanation. I never wanted to give a communal turn to this question. But unfortunately the Hon'ble Member for Trippunithura was bent upon giving it a communal turn. The records of this Council will bear out that I was one of those who championed the cause of Dr. Joseph when his claim was overlooked and he is one of my thick friends. I have no quarrel with anybody. I am pround to own Dr. Warriar as a relation of mine. It is not exactly on his behalf that I tabled this motion. I never referred to him at all. I did not bring this motion to favour him. My plea is only in favour of those who are unfortunate enough to be unable to go to England but who are otherwise equally qualified by experience and higher professional talents. My plea was only that. But I assure the Hon'ble Member I don't want

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to prolong the speech—but I may only assure the Hon'ble Member for Trippunithura, that out of my consideration for Dr. Wariar who is a relation of mine, I have never gone out of my way, nor have I danced attendance upon the Diwan or the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer pleading for his cause.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—I have not done.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—What I said was that I have not done it.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Are you insinuating that I have done it?

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Why do you take it as an insinuation?

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—If you have done it and if the cap fits, you can wear it.

Now, Sir, the whole position is clear. The whole House also knows it. My object is only to draw the prominent attention of this House and the public to the grave injustice done by the department in creating posts for men and to change the principles of appointment according to the passing whims and caprices of its head. It is high time that they change this practice. It is only for that that I brought this motion before the Council. Let us see where we stand. A man without European qualification was entrusted with the duty of doing some particular work for 14 months. He does it to the entire satisfaction of the Department. There is no complaint against him either. There is no rule that a person without the European qualificaiton should not be appointed for the post. Here is another who is admittedly condemned and punished by the Department. Some members of this house are related to him. He gets promotion in preference to the other man who acted. Those who have eyes can see.

Sir I don't press the motion to a division.

The motion was, with leave, withdrawn.

Motions Nos. 17 and 18.

Mr. T. K. Nayar—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs.2,74,746 for Demand XXI by Re. 1.*

Mr. T. K. Nayar.—*Do by Re. 1.*

Deputy President.—There are two motions.

Mr. T. K. Nayar.—First may be one thing and the second another thing. I do not know the numbers. The point I want to press is about the "Leper Asylum." In answer to my question "whether the Leper Asylum has been proposed to be handed over to the Salvation Army, and if so, whether final orders have not been passed in the matter", the reply was "The management of the Leper Asylum has not yet been handed over to the Salvation Army".

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അന്ധരിലെ തെലപ്പർക്കുസലം സാൽവേഷൻ ആർമിക്കാക്ക് എല്പിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിനെപ്പറ്റി രണ്ടുവാക്കു സംസാരിക്കാനാണു"ഞാനിതയച്ചതു". അതിലേക്കു ഇതു ഒടുവിലത്തെ അവസരമായതുകൊണ്ടാകുന്നു ഞാനിതിനു തുനിയുന്നതും. പറഞ്ഞിട്ടു കാര്യമില്ല, ശവമ്മെണ്ടു നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്നതുപോലെ നടക്കുമെന്നും അറിയാം, എങ്കിലും അവസാനമായി ഒന്നുകൂടി പൊതുജനാഭിപ്രായം പ്രകടിപ്പിക്കാമെന്നു ഞാൻ കരുതുന്നു. ഇക്കാര്യത്തിൽ കൌൺസിലിന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം എന്താണെന്നു ശവമ്മെണ്ടു അറിഞ്ഞിരിക്കാൻ ഇടയുണ്ടു". ചാലക്കുടി മെംബർ ഈ സെഷനിൽ ഇതുസംബന്ധമായി ചോദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ചോദ്യത്തിനു" Final orders have not been passed എന്നു പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ സംഗതിയിൽ മൊത്തത്തിൽ ജനങ്ങളുടെ അഭിപ്രായം എന്താണെന്നുള്ളതു മുമ്പൊരവസരത്തിൽ ശവമ്മെണ്ടിനു ധരിക്കാൻ ധാരാളം ഇടയായിട്ടുണ്ടു". അന്നത്തെ അഡ്"ജെൻമെൻറ്" മോഷന്റെ ഫലം എന്താണെന്നല്ല നോക്കേണ്ടതു". പക്ഷെ ശവമ്മെണ്ടിന്റെ ചെപ്പടിവിദ്യകൊണ്ടു 5½ മണിവരെ സംസാരിച്ചു കഴിച്ചതേ ഉള്ളു എന്നു വരാം. വോട്ടിനിട്ടില്ല, അതു ശരിതന്നെ. അതുവഴി ജനസഞ്ചയത്തിന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം അറിയാൻ സാധിച്ചിട്ടും രാജ്യത്തിലെ ജനങ്ങൾക്കെല്ലാവക്കും ഒരുപോലെ വിരോധമായ ഈ സംഗതി ചെയ്യേതീരു എന്നു ശവമ്മെണ്ടു വാശി പിടിക്കുന്ന കാരണം എനിക്കു മനസ്സിലാകുന്നില്ല. നെല്ലായി മെംബറിന്റെ ചോദ്യത്തിനു" Not yet been handed over എന്നു പറഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു. ആ yet-ൽ വളരെ അർത്ഥങ്ങൾ അടങ്ങിയിരിപ്പുണ്ടു". ഒരു ചോദ്യത്തിനു" ഫൈനൽ ആർഡർ പാസ്സായിട്ടില്ലെന്നും മറ്റൊരിടത്തു" ഇതേവരെ കൈമാറിയിട്ടില്ല എന്നും പറയുന്നതിന്റെ അർത്ഥം, കാര്യം ഏകദേശമെല്ലാം തീർച്ചയായി, ഇനി കൈമാറേണ്ട ആർഡർ പാസ്സാക്കേണ്ടതേയുള്ളു എന്നല്ലെ? ഇതു കൊച്ചിരാജ്യക്കാക്കു വളരെ പ്രാധാന്യമേറിയ ഒരു സംഗതിയാണു". അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യുന്നതിൽ ജനങ്ങൾക്കുള്ള അതൃപ്തി നല്ലവണ്ണം ശവമ്മെണ്ടിനെ അറിയിച്ചുകഴിഞ്ഞു. എന്നിട്ടും ഇതേവരെ ഒരു ഫൈനൽ ആർഡർ പാസ്സായില്ല. ശവമ്മെണ്ടു അവക്കു കൊടുക്കാൻ തീർച്ചയാക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നുവെന്നു" വ്യക്തമായി. പിന്നെന്തിനാണു" താമസിപ്പിക്കുന്നതു"? വേഗം കൊടുക്കരുതേ?

മിസ്റ്റർ സി. എ. കുഞ്ഞുണ്ണിരാജാ.—മരാമത്തു പണികൾ പൂർത്തിയായിക്കാണുകയില്ല. അതൊക്കെ കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടുവേണം.

മിസ്റ്റർ ടി. കെ. നായർ.—ഇതിനു" ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെണ്ടു മേലധികാരിയെ ഞാൻ കുറ്റം പറയുന്നില്ല. ഇവിടെ പ്രധാനമായി അറിയിക്കേണ്ട ചില സംഗതികൾ ഉണ്ടു". സാൽവേഷൻ ആർമിക്കാർ വളരെ ദയവുള്ളവരാണു", അവർ നല്ല ശുശ്രൂഷചെയ്യും എന്നൊക്കെയാണു" അവക്കു" എല്പിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള കാരണങ്ങളായി ചീഫ്"മെഡിക്കൽ ആഫീസർ പറയുന്നതു". നമ്മുടെ കൂട്ടരെ നന്നാക്കാൻ നമ്മെക്കൊണ്ടു ആവുകയില്ല, നാം ദയവില്ലാത്തവരാണു" എന്നൊക്കെയല്ലേ ഈ സംസാരത്തിന്റെ അർത്ഥം? ഇതു" ഒരു രാജ്യത്തെ ജനങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റി അവിടത്തെ ശവമ്മെണ്ടു പറയേണ്ട ഒരു മറുപടിയല്ലെന്നു ഓർക്കണം. നമ്മുടെ നാട്ടിൽ ഈ സാധുരോഗികളെ ചികിത്സിക്കാൻ ഡാക്ടർമാർ ഇല്ലെന്നോ?

അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള ഡാക്ടർമാരെ കിട്ടാൻ പ്രയാസമാണെന്നു പറഞ്ഞു. ഇതു ശരിയായ് ഒരു ന്യായമാണെന്നു വിശേഷബുദ്ധിയുള്ളവക്കാക്കും തോന്നുകയില്ല.- ഏതു ഉദ്യോഗത്തിനും ആളെ കിട്ടാതെ വരികയില്ല. അഥവാ ഇ

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വിടെ ആളെ കിട്ടിയില്ലെങ്കിൽ, അവർ ഒരവു അധികമുള്ളവരാണെന്ന പറയുന്നുണ്ടല്ലൊ, അവരോട ഒരു ഡാക്ടരെ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടാൽ കിട്ടുകയില്ലെന്നവരുമോ? എല്ലാംകൊണ്ട നോക്കിയാലും കൊടുക്കാൻ തീച്ചപ്പെടുത്തിക്കഴിഞ്ഞു. ഇനി എന്തിനു പറയുന്നു! പറഞ്ഞിട്ട ഫലമില്ല. എന്നാലും ഈ അവസ്ഥയിൽ ഒന്നുകൂടി പറയുന്നു. ജനങ്ങൾക്കിഷ്ടമില്ലാത്ത ഈ അകൃത്യം ഗവമ്മെണ്ട ചെയ്യരുതു്. ജനങ്ങൾക്കിതിൽ അതൃപ്തിയാണു്. അവക്കിതു സമ്മതമല്ല, എന്നു ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിനെ ബോധിപ്പിക്കാനാണു് ഈ അവസാനഘട്ടംകൂടി ഞാൻ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതു്. കായ്മെല്ലാം ഗവമ്മെണ്ട കണ്ടുകഴിഞ്ഞിരിക്കാം. ജനങ്ങൾക്കിഷ്ടമില്ലാത്ത ഒരു കൃത്യം ചെയ്യുന്ന ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു"—ഉടമ്പടിമൂലം മാനേജ്മെണ്ടു് എല്പിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്ന ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു് ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിന്റെ ഓരോ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടമെണ്ടും ലേലം വിളിക്കട്ടെ. ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിനു കൂടുതൽ പണം കിട്ടുകയും ചെയ്യും. ഞങ്ങൾ ഓരോ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടമെണ്ടും ലേലത്തിൽ എടുത്തുകൊള്ളാം. എറണാകുളം ജനറലാശുപത്രി നാളെ ലേലം വിളിക്കുക. വലിയ സംഖ്യക്കു അതെടുക്കുവാൻ പല ഡാക്ടർമാരും ഉണ്ടാകും. (*Hear, hear.*) നാട്ടുകാരുടെ അഭിപ്രായം സ്വല്പമെങ്കിലും വകവെയ്ക്കാത്ത ഒരു ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു ജനങ്ങൾക്കു വേണ്ടി ജീവിക്കുന്നു എന്നു പറയുന്ന ഒരു ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു", നാട്ടിലെ ജനങ്ങൾക്കെല്ലാപേക്കും ഒരുപോലെ അതൃപ്തിയായ കായ്ങ്ങൾ ചെയ്തുതുടങ്ങിയാൽ ആ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു അധികകാലം നിലനില്ക്കയില്ലെന്നു ഞാൻ ധൈര്യപൂർവ്വം പറയുന്നു. *Hear, hear*). നിങ്ങൾക്കു" ഇന്നു ആർഡർ പാസ്സാക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുമായിരിക്കും. നാളെ ജനങ്ങൾക്കും ചില അധികാരങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കുമെന്നു" നല്ലതുപോലെ ഓർമ്മിച്ചുകൊള്ളുക. (*Hear, hear.*)

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Sir, I rise to support this motion. We have said what we wanted and the House may know that every arrangement has been almost made, only the agreement has to be signed, draft agreement is already before Government and I emphatically protest against the handing over of this institution. When the Government undertook to provide this Leper Asylum there was not then the idea, and when the Government undertook to have a Leper Asylum, it was the duty to do everything to conduct it also. Therefore, the Government committed themselves to look after the lepers, and the Government should discharge their duty themselves and not delegate to others. The delegation of the duty that Government undertook to any other body, however good, however kind, however efficient, is not an edifying fact to any Government. Otherwise the Government should not have undertaken this duty. Government said "why not hand it over to philanthrophic men; we shall pay grants." The Government have wasted 4 lakhs of rupees in this matter. Let it not be forgotten that Rs. 1,82,000 has been spent upon Anappara, and that is only to be scraped. And we have voted about 2 lakhs of rupees for a big building at Adoor. Therefore, Sir, this is a matter in which before the buildings for the lepers were constructed, the country had to spend nearly 4 lakhs of rupees—1 lakh and 82 thousand and odd rupees at Anappara and in Adoor about the same amount.

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Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—No. About a lakh at Adoor,

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Then it comes to 3 lakhs. It is not the question of money. When the Government wanted to give an asylum we went to this length. Did you not have the courage to manage it yourself ? You never had that idea. The idea was to manage it as efficiently as Government can manage it. And when the representatives of this country composed of various castes and creeds object to one denominational management what is the duty of a non-sectarian Government? Is it right for the Government to disobey the opinion of the people? That is why the Hon'ble Member for Pazhayannur said so. If the Government will disobey public opinion, remember no Government can stand except on public opinion! He reminded you of all that. Why should all non-christian population of the country protest? These are diseased men, who are in a very low stage. Their minds can be influenced very easily. When a man is in a low physical condition, his mind is also in a low state. There are many institutions to take this up. The Roman Catholic Institution are sure to take it up. Why don't you give it to these men? But the Government wants to use the power vested in them against the wishes expressed in this House, and I have nothing to add.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—I wish to say something in this connection. I am sure there is a risk, as was too apparent this afternoon, of aspersions being cast in a left-handed manner. But even at the risk of that I say that we are in this discussion ignoring the interests of the people for whom this institution was made. I do not want this to be given over to the Salvation Army or the Roman Catholics or to any association whatsoever. I have said that once already. It is up to the authorities to consider who will run this institution best for the interest not of nationalists or anybody else, but of the patients. It is for the badly hit patient leper, who is practically exiled from society whose life is miserable, it is for him that this institution is built. I only request the Hon'ble Members to consider that political platitudes and mis conceived ideas of nationalism must not stand in the way of the best treatment being given to the lepers themselves.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—We are very much obliged to the learned lecture delivered by the Member for Trippunithura about politics, nationalism, etc., on which he knows very little. A person who is ignorant of things always pretends to know everything. Now the point raised is this no one is more anxious than we that the lepers should be properly housed; but the Government has said on the floor of this House, when we

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wished to introduce certain changes and reforms allowing non-officials to participate, that, in the opinion of the Government, that participation of non-officials, honorary visitors, is not conducive to the progress, prosperity and welfare of the patients. They have made that statement here. How unjust that statement is

Deputy President.—I may not allow you more than 5 minutes.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Why 5 minutes? Let us have it till 5. You are incapable of improvement, whatever we do. Our attempt for the last 5 years by violent vituperation was to see whether we could succeed. When you are governing, and when you enunciate a certain principle, you must always stand on those principles. Whenever questions of a similar nature are brought forward you are shifting the ground every time. When you say with insinuation anything, non-officials will not be allowed to interrupt. You must be very careful when you give your answers. Otherwise we will retaliate. My honest belief is that the Government are the best people to look after them. You are the most competent body of men in the world.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—No, no.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Now I shall put it more finely than the actual bare facts. If they are so capable of looking after all the other works, why do they not look after the Leper asylum also? Why not the P. W. D. and the Excise Department be handed over to anybody, as was pointed out by the Member for North Ezhuvas, and I ask the same and say that department after department may be handed over to anyone. Then why is it done in the case of the Leper Asylum? Because it is not a noble sight. It is not very interesting. It is not very profitable. It is not very remunerative. Consideration of humanity which has been flowing last week in this House in gushing volume is not to be seen at all when we are talking about the Leper Asylum. Humanity is flowing in jail. But when we come to the Leper Asylum there is no humanity. The Chief Medical Officer says that his officers do not take up that job. Humanity is wanting there. You say that I am using violent language. Are you the proper Government? Is this the way Governments are to be carried on? Is it a huge joke?

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—Looks like that.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—When Heads of Departments are allowed to have their own way, every rule of Government is trampled under foot. The Legislative Council becomes a primary school debating society. It is worth-while to see how the Ernakulam debating society is being carried on. Take lessons from them.

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After having done this mischief, is it not your duty not to disregard the Government? Should you not show loyalty to the Government? Are you not drawing pay from the Government? Several considerations enter your mind. I have got great power. Now I will make use of that power. That consideration has brought us to this party spirit. You may succeed though difficulties are going to come in the near future, unless there is a thorough and radical change on the part of both of us.

Mr. K. Mohamed Seethi.—Is it a threat?

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Take it as a threat. Do you think that we are going to threaten any one? I want to see whether you will improve by the time of the next budget.

Deputy President—There is only 5 minutes to 5.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—What I want to say is there has been a misrepresentation of the circumstances under which the transfer of the Asylum to the Salvation Army is proposed. I have said that all the Leper Asylums all over India are not managed by Government now-a-days.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—We don't want it in Cochin.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese—Government has been finding it difficult to arrange the management of the Asylum with that amount of self-lessness and sympathy which an institution of the kind deserves and therefore they think of handing it over to a philanthropic body who do social service of this kind. It is only because we could not get men with spirit of sacrifice. But there need an element of real sympathy in dealing with these people which the Government is not able to provide.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Government has no sympathy. Any Government must have sympathy.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—Agency is necessary for the sympathy. Government has shown the responsibility of looking after the Leper Asylum. The angle of vision is changed as regards treatment of these cases. They are not simply housed and fed. But intimate contact with them is necessary.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Why can't you give a fair trial until a more confident man comes and occupies your place?

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—This is the reason and there is nothing else for me to say.

The motion was, with leave, withdrawn.

Motion No. 19:

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 3,74,500 for Demand No. XXI by Re. 1.*

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Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—This cut motion is tabled simply for the purpose of drawing the attention of Government to have the dispensary at Vadakkancheri to be raised to the level of a hospital. This is a point that I raised before the Council last time and that position, I mean, was got over by promising some more beds which have not been supplied. Therefore, I re-iterate my prayer of last Budget Session and insist upon the Government to the conversion of the dispensary into a hospital.

The motion was, with leave, withdrawn.

Motions Nos. 20—22.

Dr. A. R. Menon—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 37,4,500 for Demand XXI by Re. 1.*

Dr. A. R. Menon.—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 3,74,500 for Demand XXI by Re. 1.*

Dr. A. R. Menon.—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 3,74,500 for Demand XXI by Re. 1.*

Dr. A. R. Menon.—I don't move.

Hence these were considered withdrawn.

Motion No. 23.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—*To omit the total allotment of Rs. 2,74,746 for Medical.*

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Sir, I rise to move the total omission of this demand. Last year, in this House, a charge was made that we ran away from hearing the Hon'ble Member's speech. But I am glad to tell him that this year we are not the Rasputins of Cochin. We stand exonerated from the charge, from the charge of Rasputins of Cochin State. What it means, I have not the time to explain and on that query we stand exonerated this year and therefore, Sir, we are not prepared to run away but to take things as men, and, therefore, I have tabled this cut.

Deputy President.—The motion before the House is "To omit the total allotment of Rs. 2,74,746 for Medical."

The motion put and negatived.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—A poll, Sir.

The House divided: *Ayes 17, Noes 18 and Neutrals 3.*

Ayes.

1	Mr.	I. E. Ambooken.	10	Mr. T. K. Nayar
2	,,	K. J. Antony.	11	,, P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.
3	,,	K. Ayyappan.	12	,, A. K. Kunhi Moideen.
4	,,	A. Kachara Menon.	13	,, C. A. Kunjunni Raja.
5	Dr.	A. G. Menon.	14	,, K. Mohamed Seethi.
6	Mr.	A. S. Harihara Ayyar.	15	,, T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.
7	,,	E. Ikkanda Warriar.	16	Dr. A. R. Menon.
8	,,	K. P. Kannan Nayar.	17	Mr. A. B. Salem.
9	,,	P. Krishna Menon.		

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Noes.

1 Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.
2 ,, C. Barton Wright.
3 ,, M. A. Chakko.
4 ,, P. C. Chanchan.
5 ,, S. S. Koder.
6 ,, T. K. Krishna Menon.
7 ,, T. M. Krishna Menon.
8 ,, K. Krishna Pisharodi.
9 Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.
10 Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon
11 Mrs. G. Pavitran.
12 Mr. T. V. Ramalinga Ayyar.
13 ,, I. Raman Menon.
14 Rama Varmha Tampuran.
15 Mr. K. Ramunni Menon.
16 ,, A. Sankara Menon.
17 Dr. E. A. Veigas.
18 Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.

Neutrals.

1. Mr. C. J. Mathew.
2. ,, M. K. Raman.
3. Mr. Thomas Manjuran.

Deputy President.—As it is 5 p. m., I shall formally put all the demands to the vote of the House.

Demand for Medical put and agreed to.

27. XV—Medical—Cranganur—Rs. 4,280.

Demand of Rs. 4,280 under Medical—Cranganur put and agreed to.

28. XXII—Vaccination—Rs. 8,900.

Demand under Vaccination put and negatived.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—A poll, Sir.

The House divided: *Ayes 16 and Noes 17.*

Ayes.

1 Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.
2 ,, C. Barton Wright.
3 ,, P. C. Chanchan.
4 ,, T. K. Krishna Menon.
5 ,, T. M. Krishna Menon.
6 ,, K. Krishna Pisharodi.
7 Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.
8 Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon.
9 Mrs. G. Pavitran.
10 Mr. T. V. Ramalinga Ayyar.
11 ,, I. Raman Menon.
12 Rama Varmha Tampuran.
13 Mr. K. Ramunni Menon.
14 ,, A. Sankara Menon.
15 Dr. E. A. Veigas.
16 Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.

Noes.

1 Mr. I. E. Ambooken.
2 ,, K. J. Antony.
3 ,, K. Ayyappan.
4 ,, A. Eachara Menon.
5 Dr. A. G. Menon.
6 Mr. A. S. Harihara Ayyar
7 ,, E. Ikkanda Warriar.
8 ,, K. P. Kannan Nayar.
9 ,, P. Krishna Menon.
10 ,, T. K. Nayar.
11 ,, P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.
12 ,, A. K. Kunhi Moideen.
13 ,, C. A. Kunjunni Raja.
14 ,, K. Mohamed Seethi.
15 ,, T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.
16 Dr. A. R. Menon.
17 Mr. A. B. Salem.

The following motions lapsed:—

Mr. P. C. Chanchan.—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 8,900 under Demand XXII by Rs. 100.*

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 8,900 under Demand XXII by Re. 1.*

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 8,900 under Demand XXII by Re. 1.*

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